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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"GODDESS OF FERTILITY"

A striking art work by K. K. Hebbar which caught the eye at the exhibition held at the Taj.

JOE LOUIS' OWN LIFE STORY

(See Page 5)

137423

OUR SERIAL STORY

(10TH INSTALMENT)

CHAPTER XXIV

GAS!

SILENTLY the false slab of the wall ran back on its hinges to seal the aperture from which Magerison and Dorothy Thorrold had just emerged into the study. Silently as well the grotesque thing that stooped above the bodies laid on the teakwood floor slipped toward the window. For the second time in his experience Basil Magerison saw a scuttle of shadow set on the shoulders of a sable form like that of an olden monk—a scuttle of shadow from which the high lights of the grisly head of the thing struck forth into prominence.

This time he did not wait. All the malignancy and menace of which this ghastly thing seemed capable he had already experienced; subconsciously he told himself he could not suffer more by its presence than already he had done.....as it sidled from the table to the shadows of the window-nook he rushed at it.

He had sworn to Dorothy that eventually he would get at grips with this thing phanton or no as its case might be—that had struck him senseless and had taken the jewels from him what time he had displayed them for Dorothy's inspection ....he grappled, as he thought, with the hideous outline of the ghostly monk.

And then it came about that a terrible tide of nausea arose before him, and he was swept back before its cresting top, a dizzy and gasping lump of ineffective flesh. No longer had the sinews of his frame the power of closing fingers and actuating feet to do their will; his arms were useless by his side—their muscles seemed deadened things; their power of action was lost. Before it all his clear brain lost its functions .... it was as though each inherent force of his body flickered and fell low finally to be out-blown as is the waning flame of a lamp with little oil, left in a wind untended .... He knew no more.

All this while Dorothy Thorrold had crouched and watched the setting of events before her. Never had a scene been, at once, so dreadfully evil in its every aspect yet so ludicrous as was this. First of all the wild attention of her frightened brain was centred on the immobile figures of Leathley, Igod and her grandfather; their three still forms alone provided a terrible spectacle. And now she saw the figure of the man she loved start forward to attack the phantom thing that had crouched, unwieldy and not wholly tangible, above the three prostrate forms as might a gigantic hunting spider flicker and twist its grotesquely distorted body above its paralysed captures..... And she saw her lover's grasping arms fall to his side; she saw his head roll on his shoulders; saw his tongue lolling from between his suddenly rigid lips—his knees sagging—his wooden fall to insensibility

The repulsive tide of scent which had brought about nausea in Magerison reached down to her as a sikly sweet odour as of marigolds and wallflowers overheated in a summer afternoon. She realised now what ailed Magerison—and why the others lay stricken before her—she did not know, of course, that the shrouded form of Leathley was one of death. All she knew was that some infernally penetrating and gaseous odour was taking her senses from her, inch by inch, as it had done with the other victims.... yes, that was it, she hazily told herself—this terrible condition was caused by gas—by a gas..... Magerison was gassed.....she was being gassed .... she had escaped so long because she was crouched on the floor, not standing her full height upon it...and a current of air coming in at the shattered door to make its way across to the wide fireplace was alone her immediate proof and salvation against insensibility .....

She could no longer see the menacing figure of the monk-like phantom that was supposed to herald the death of a Thorrold on its appearance; she recked as little for it and its power of harm—she summoned all her failing strength, and, keeping her face close to the floor, straight in the track of that life-giving draught of air, she wormed her way alongside the wall and reached the door that Thorrold's sledge-hammer blows had partially demolished.

With one last access of strength she pulled it open—wide—and kept it opened by propping its panellings from their frame with her slender body. And then she fainted.

CHAPTER XXV

THREE MEN AT PLAY

Dorothy Thorrold, limp and ill, lay in her room attended by the solicitous Mrs. Stevenson. In the study, partially recovered, Magerison, Thorrold and old Igod sat and gloomed.

BROWNIES BROADCAST: Here are some brownies, Junior members of the Girl Guides heard in a B.B.C. programme, singing as they go from house to house to collect money for charity.

The body of Leathley had been taken out, and with the exceptions of the tumbled carpet, the shattered window, the splintered door, and the sulphur deadened ashes of the fire, the booky chamber was in much the same state as Magerison had known it when last he had met those men face to face. It seemed an age had passed since old Igod had "glowered and fidgetted", and Thorrold had taunted the "blackmailer" who had forced his presence on the Priory household—and yet it was only one grim span in time of which hours made measurement.

So much had occurred, and so much now called for explanation, that it was not to be wondered at that the men sat silently together. Each, in his own way, was intensely troubled; each was very weary, and each was grimly determined on clearing up, once and for all, the deathly strange mystery of Hound's Pasture.

Thorrold of Thorroldan Priory made a blunt pointer to the ultimate outcoming of the mystery when he asked of Magerison:

"Well, and are you any nearer the completion of your self-imposed tasks —er—Mr. Magerison?"

"By those you mean———?"

Thorrold sneeringly smiled.

"I seem to recollect a lot of vapouring on your part, sir.... if my senses do not fail me, you were—ah—to make my grand-daughter your future wife for one thing. For another, you were determined to demolish my—mediaeval grip on this part of the earth, you were, or so you grandiloquently stated, to be considered as "the twentieth century.. assaulting my self-arranged fool's paradise". May I ask of you: have you succeeded in any way in your—ah—varied endeavours—"

Now it was Basil Magerison's turn to smile. His was not a snear; he smiled confidently and happily.

"The answer, in each case, is decidedly in the affirmative," he said, mocking Thorrold's ponderous manner. "Your grand-daughter has promised to be my wife; your grip on Thorroldan Priory is loosed. To put the matter beyond all doubt: if I tell you to-night to get out of this place and kep out.... you'll do it, my dear Thorrold; you'll do it!"

"I—I would do that? Are you a madman or what?" Thorrold could not believe his ears. He was red in the face, and he spluttered with rage. "You tell me that you could turn me out of my own house, on a word from you.... you tell me that?"

"Just so!" Magerison smiled now serenely. "If I told you that not only were you not the rightful owner of Thorroldan Priory, but that I could also prove it, would you not go?"

From spluttering anger Thorrold calmed to an icy mood.

"You could—provide—proof?'

"Ah—you don't challenge my accusation, then, Thorrold?" Magerison looked up keenly. "You do not stand upon your rights at all as the owner of Thorrold Priory and its lands—you only ask if I could provide proof—eh?" No answer was forthcoming from the old man. He did not betray his feelings, chaotic though they must have been, by a single tremor or a start. To a certain extent Magerison was baffled by this attitude, especially so because of Igod's similarly regulated conduct. Even Igod, the volatile, was expressionless and passive. "You ask that, and I tell you—yes!"

"Whence have you obtained it—"

Magerison felt his courage oozing from his finger-tips. Certain that his case was one of the strongest possible, and equally as sure that he had never in word or deed acted unjustly toward Thorrold—much though he detested the man—yet he could not face this blank and impassive wall of mockingly polite and deliberately tepid interest that these two men raised before him. He could not meet it undisturbed. Knowing old Igod for what he was—a fanatically minded elemental of a man, he had expected from the old servant a hissing scourge to anger in defence of his beloved master. No: he could not understand.

He was not to know that Leathley's confession of the murder of Thorrold's twin brother had so altered the poise of the consciousness of guilt that had lain on both men's souls for thirty years that no longer was there left to either of them one shadow of their greatest fear—retribution. Frankly, neither Igod nor Thorrold cared what became of them; Igod himself was not an accomplice in murder, and Thorrold was not a murderer. In the face of those all-powerful truths, they stood at gaze, strong in their newly-found armouring of innocence. Their only fear now was that left in them by the evil spirit of the whole place—that brooding and restless force of calamity that seemed expressive of itself from every nook and corner, from every word and action, from the haxy lineaments of the spectral monk to the matter-of-fact outlines of this dogged stranger, Magerison.

"Whence have you obtained your 'proof', I ask?" Thorrold's question was asked in slightly altered form a second time.

But Magerison was not immediate with his answer. For once again he saw a tall and wasted thing that looked as Thorrold would look when it should come to pass that he also should die—a thing of stark and lonely death sitting before a table in a cavern in the earth with the wealth of princes loaded in the dust about him with which his body had refused to mingle. Magerison saw the fine hands of the other Thorrold rested eternally from their task of writing and assessing; fallen from that faded diary that bespoke in its few abrupt sentences the noble nature of the man who had graved them there.

Here it was that Magerison faltered and wondered. The twin brother who sat a mummy in the bowels of the chill lead mines had written: "Memo..... it would be a shameful thing if Moresby got his evil fingers on it." And that was the treasure of Hound's Pasture.

As a warning out of the Unseen that message had fell into Basil Magerison's brain. He decided not to answer the old man's carefully couched question. No; Elton Moresby Thorrold, master of Thorroldan Priory, should not be allowed to get his 'evil fingers' on that hidden wealth. So Magerison, deciding, answered the question evasively:

"I—I obtained my proof," he said, slowly, "from the man from whom I obtained the intimate knowledge I have revealed to you concerning you and your various affairs. From the source whence I obtained details of your strangely chequered family history, Thorrold, I obtained my proof."

Now in saying this, Magerison was only telling the strictest truth, for as later events were to prove, the profound knowledge Magerison undoubtedly did possess concerning the history of Thorrold and Thorroldan Priory had come to him in the strangest way, from the hands of the dead man sitting down in the lead mines cavern! But Thorrold, not for one moment suspecting that the body of his brother had been found—believing it, as he had said, to be buried these thirty years past under half-a-thousand tons of fallen stone—could only think of Leathley as being the source of Magerison's information. And Richard Leathley, his one-time foe and the actual murderer of his brother, lay dead in the next room.

Therefore, Thorrold, grinning and very certain of himself, made an answer to Magerison that confounded all his future utterly.

Had Elton Moresby Thorrold answered in a conciliatory manner.... but, who is to assess? The duty is but to record—that Thorrold grinned and said:

"In that case, Mr. Magerison, I must tell you, for certain reasons entirely my own, I cannot accept your statement that you have any proof whatsoever of what you say is true. You state that you can force me to quit my residence here—incidentally, I suppose, handing it and its rent-roll over to you and—ah—your future wife—I tell you that devils out of hell will not drag me out so long as life is in my body.... and, my dear Mr. Magerison, as you've interfered in my affairs just too far for my liking, I shall give you in charge. Igod, ring up the Thewle police, will you?"

Basil Magerison paled and started, confused more than appalled by the sudden outward trend that affairs had taken—then moodily re-seated himself and whimsically smiled.

Thorrold—(as Igod telephoned)—cogitated. Evidently Magerison's ar-

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HINDUSTANI AS ALL INDIA LANGUAGE

Nagari Will Be The Dominant Script, But Local Option For Urdu

BY PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

I am writing this article not as Prime Minister but as an author and as a person intensely interested in the question of language. I am interested in this question because of its political and, unfortunately, communal aspects. Of far greater importance, however, are the wider cultural aspects of this question. Though I am not a scholar in any language, I have loved the beauty of a language, the music of its phrases, and the magic and power that lies in words. I believe that a language is a greater test of a nation's character than almost anything else. If a language is strong and vigorous, so are the people who use it; if it is rather superficial, ornate and intricate, the people reflect it. Of course this may be more correctly put the other way about, for it is the people who create the language. But there is some truth also in the language moulding the people. A language which is precise makes the people think precisely. Lack of accuracy and precision in meaning leads to muddled thinking and, consequently, confused action.

A language, which is confined in a strait jacket, with no doors and windows open for progressive change, may be both precise and graceful, but is apt to lose touch with a changing environment and the mass of the people. This inevitably leads to a loss of vigour and a growth of a certain artificiality.

At any time this would not be good, but in the present dynamic age, with almost everything changing round about us, a straight jacket will deaden a language. The courtly languages of previous ages had much to commend them. But they are totally unsuited to a democratic age, where we aim at mass education. A language, therefore, must fulfil two functions: it must base itself on its ancient roots and, at the same time, vary and expand with growing needs and be essentially the language of the mass of people and not of a select coterie. This is all the more necessary in this age of science and technology and world communication. In so far as possible, that language should have common or similar words with other languages in regard to scientific or technical terms. It must, therefore, be a receptive language, accepting every word from outside that fits into its general structure. Sometimes that word may be slightly varied to suit the genius of the language.

Classical languages have played a very great part in the development of human society. At the same time they have rather impeded the growth of popular languages. So long as the learned thought and wrote in the classical language, there was no real growth of the popular language. In Europe Latin came in the way of growth of the European languages till about the 16th century. In India Sanskrit had such a dominating influence that the Prakrits and what subsequently became provincial languages, were rather stunted. Later Persian also became a language of the learned in large parts of India and this also came in the way of the growth of popular languages in some parts of India.

All-India Language

In India we are rightly committed to the growth of our great provincial languages. At the same time we must have an all-India language. This cannot be English or any other foreign language, although I believe that English, both because of its world position and the present widespread knowledge of it in India, is bound to play an important part in our future activities. The only all-India language that is possbile is Hindi or Hindustani or whatever it is called.

These are certain basic propositions which we must bear in mind in considering this vital question. We must remember that any hurried decision of it on a political plane or under the influence of momentary passions or prejudices, may well prove harmful.

We have to build for the future and a false foundation may well stunt our future growth not only linguistically but in the wider domain of culture and human advancement. It is far better to go slow and avoid every kind of rigidity.

Lanuage is a very delicate instrument, evolved in its higher aspects by fine minds and strengthened by the popular use of it. It grows like a flower and too much external compulsion retards that growth or twists it into a wrong direction.

Capacity For Growth

It is not very material what we can this language, whether Hindi or Hindustani, except for the fact that every word has a history behind it and connotes something very definite, which limits its meaning. What we must be clear about in our minds is the inner content of the language and the way it looks at the world, that is, whether it is restrictive, self-sufficient isolationist and narrow, or whether it is the reverse of this. We must deliberately aim, I think, at a language which is the latter and which has therefore a great capacity for growth The English language, probably more tha.. any other today, has this receptiveness, flexibility and capacity for growth. Hence its great importance a as language. I should like our language to face the world in the same way.

H. E. Sarojini Naidu who completes her 70th year today

Perverted Nationalism

I am distressed at the way this question of language is considered and debated in India today. There is little of scholarship behind this argument and less of culture. There is no vision or thought of the future. Language is looked upon more as a kind of extended journalese and, a perverted nationalism demands that it should be made as narrow and restricted as possible. Any attempt to expand it is branded as a sin against this form of nationalism. Beauty in a language is often supposed to be an extreme ornateness and the use of long and complicated words. There is little vigour or dignity in evidence and one gets the impression of extreme superficiality and shallowness. Just as poetry is not a mere collection of rhymes and metres, so also a language is not just a display of intricate and difficult words. Recent attempts to translate well-known common words from English are fantastic in the extreme. If this tendency persists, that surely is murder of a fine vehicle for the expression of thought.

If I was asked what is the greatest treasure that India possesses, and what is her finest heritage, I would answer unhesitatingly it is the Sanskrit language and literature and all that this contains. This is a magnificent inheritance and so long as this endures and influence the life of our people, so long will tohe basic genius of India continue, Apart from its being a treasure of the past, it is, to an astonishing degree, for so ancient a language, a living tradition. I should like to promote the study of Sanskrit and to put our scholars to work to explore and bring to light the buried literature in this language that has been almost forgotten

It is surprising that while we talk so much of language in terms of an extreme nationalism, only lip homage is paid to it or it is exploited for political ends. Very little is done to serve it as a language should be served.

Whether in Sanskrit or in the modern Indian languages, constructive work is rare. We often follow a dog-in-the-manger policy of disliking any other growth and at the same time not doing anything ourselves. A language will grow ultimately because of its inherent worth and not because of statutes or resolution. Therefore the true service of a language is to increase its value, practicabilitly and inherent worth.

However great Sanskrit may be and however much we may like to promote its study, as we should, it cannot be a living language. But it must be, as it has been, the base and inner substance of most of our languages. That is inevitable. But an attempt to force this is neither inevitable nor desirable and is likely to lead to evil results.

Persian has played an important role in the last few centuries in developing some of our provincial languages, more especially Hindustani and has affected our ways of thinking also to some extent. That is an acquisition and it makes us richer to that extent.

It must be remembered that no language is nearer to Sanskrit than Persian, and indeed Vedic Sanskrit and Ancient Pahlevi are nearer to one another than Vedic Sanskrit and classical Sanskrit. So a certain overlapping of the two is easy and does language or our race. In any event a few hundred years of history and the life of the people have fashioned us for what we are and it seems to me rather absurd and certainly unwise, to try to undo this work of history. From the cultural point of view, such an attempt at undoing and going back would mean depriving us of a cultural heritage which we possessed. It would mean making ourselves poorer.

We should rather aim at richness and at accepting whatever adds to that cultural content. Therefore any attempt at excluding what we have already absorbed is wrong from every point of view.

Technical Terms

If these considerations are borne in mind, it follows that the all-India language that we should seek to promote must be flexible, receptive and must retain all the cultural features that it has imbibed through the ages. It must also be a language essentially of the people and not of a small coterie of learned men. It must be dignified and full of power and it must rigorously try to put down artificiality, shallowness and ornateness. Inevitably its base and a great deal of its content will be derived from Sanskrit, but it will include any number of words, phrases and ideas from other sources, notably Persian and also English and other foreign languages.

In regard to its technical terms we

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The Hon. Sardar Patel discussing the plans and charts about the development of Sika Port with H. H. The Maharaja Jamsaheb and Messrs. G. D. Somani and B. D. Somani.

For Men Only

ENTER THE BUSHCOAT

(By Alfredo Borges)

No other country in the world can boast of so many kinds and varieties of dress both for men and women as India, the land of a thousand and one wonders! The mode of dressing of both sexes varies from province to province, from religion to religion, from occupation to occupation and from the rich to the poor This difference in dress has undoubtedly affected the unity of our country. Nothing could be wiser now than to introduce a reform in dress We are lacking in dignity and discipline which can, however, be attained in no small measure through standardisation of our national dress

An Indian Or None

You will find the Bania clad in his baggy dhotee while the South Indian will not only have to reckon with a dhotee of diaphanous material but a towel as well The Bengali babu's parochialism will insist on the tail being tucked into one of the pockets of the jabha! The Bombay Hindu, for instance, will freely exercise his right to wear long hanging out shirts while his Muslim friend will don a sherwani and pyjamas. The Parsi has his own "national" garb and so also those who have been influenced by Western customs and manners. This ill-assortment of styles has endangered communal peace and taught us to say "I am a Bengali" or "I am a Gujerati" or "I am a Madrassi" instead of simply I am an INDIAN first and last! Much ink could be spilled in recounting the whims and fancies of the weaker sex on the aspect of fashions and frivolities in their dress what with 100 ways of wearing a sari, old slacks made new, 1001 designs for blouses, the new-look gowns and other crazy things!

What we men require today in a free India is uniformity in our attire. Clothes, like manners, maketh man. Clothes reflect the status of a man and respect is shown in life according to the clothes a man wears.

Let Men Be More Like Men

It is time our men dressed more like men and gave up donning duglees and dhotees and hanging-out shirts. It may be comfortable but it is not dignified. We must adopt a kind of dress that is simple, economical, comfortable and dignified.

We feel that the Bushcoat is the answer to a man's prayer. Easy to wear, comfortable and dignified it could easily be introduced as an experiment. And why not? The bushcoat though perhaps foreign in its origin can be Indianised to suit our national temperament. Step into any office in the Fort area in Bombay and you will discover the clerks attired in divers types of dress, each according to his own pleasure, the whole picturesque set-up giving the establishment the atmosphere of a fancy dress ball! And the bosses too have a large hand in this sort of narrow communalism! To put an end to this sorry state of affairs not only in the offices but wherever men meet for business or pleasure it is humbly suggested that recognition be given to the bushcoat whether of khaki, cashmere, sharkskin, imitation silk or parachute silk!

It has been said, with what truth I know not but I am inclined to take it, that there will be a rennaisance of colour in men's clothes. Indeed it is argued that men will be more colourful than ever before! It is an experiment worth watching. But in the meantime it is our ardent hope that the Bushcoat, which has made its timid debut, will have come to stay.

THREE DESIGNS OF BUSHCOAT

Patter: *Fizz For Thought*

By Asude

Here's fizz for thought. It is the Fizz of the Gods, too. If it does not make you sparkle, it only shows that you have been having one more Nira than is good for you. That's all.

This will be a scrappy effort, I warn you. I returned yesterday from a fairly extensive tour through the two sister provinces of Bengal and Behar, and the motley throng of many men and scenes and talks which I went through in my stride has not stopped its dervish dance in the head yet

But I am feeling better this evening. For it is Remembrance Day,—and the Remembrancer was no less than "Our Staff Correspondent." That is, the Staff Correspondent of the only paper which counts in the capital. I need hardly give the name.

"In deference to the Congress Working Committee's directive, Remembrance Day is being observed throughout India today." That's how he opens the ball. No, that's a wrong metaphor for Jai Hind. What I meant was that is how he sets the the ball rolling. And how it rolls!

"Deference" is good. And "Directive" is still better. Obviously, you cannot "remember" without a "directive" from the Congress Working Committee, and a "deference" for the "directive." The Nelson touch. "India expects every man to do his duty."

And then,.....'Fresh pledges to translate the constructive programme of the Congress into practice for the benefit of the common man have been taken by Congressmen." For "pledges", read "salts." "Fruit salts." That's why I feel better. It is the fizz which does it. I am coming to the fizz.

Wonderful things, pledges. Blending, as they do, with the salts. I can speak for both being a great pledger myself. No, I don't do my pledging on ex-Independence Day. That's for the Congressman. Being only a "Common Man" for whom the Congressman pledges, I do it on the common-or-garden New Year's Day, —the morning after the night of December 31. You need the pledges that morning,—as much as you need the salts. "I shall not drink any more,—unless I am thirsty: I shall not speak rudely to men,—except when I lose my temper, and so on. You know.

It is the fizz which does it. It has done for me,—after mopping up the stuff which the "Staff Correspondent" has poured out for me.

It appears that quite a number of local Grand Lamas have spoken in the course of the Day,—"in deference", of course, "to the directive" aforesaid. You could almost hear the fizz in the cold print.

"Now we are free", intoned one Minister of State, the while hoisting a flag. "The test of freedom, like the proverbial pudding, is in the eating of it. None can hold us back from doing what we want to do for the betterment of our country." After that challenge, I should like to see your poltroons of Bombay trying to stop Ministers of State eating their pudding. This pudding of Freedom.

No, you can't hold a Minister of State back from doing what he wants to do for the betterment of his country. That's why the "Common Man",—the Inter-Class man of the British era,—has to rise to Second Class heights and pay Ten Rupees for a night's sleep. It is for his "betterment." He wakes up a better man. What, after all, is a mere Ten Rupees to the "betterment of the country"?

"Our prestige in the world has been enhanced by the advent of freedom." Thus another pontiff hoisting another banner. "We citizens of Delhi can contribute much towards maintaining India's high status in the comity of nations by acting in a dignified manner."

"Prestige." Status in the comity of nations." These are all to the good. But "contribute"? I can well understand how the "prestige" and the "status" are being maintained at Washington, London, and Moscow. India beats the band in the round of "cocktails" and Rolls Royce splendour. But "contribute"?

Is it a gentle hint for a coming increase in the establishment charges of the Embassies? I wonder if, with all due "deference" to Congress "directives", the citizens of Delhi will "act in a dignified manner" if further "contributions" were asked for to maintain India's high status in the comity of nations

I am afraid, with so many cat-calls in the air, a couple of Rolls Royces will have to do for the present. I wouldn't mind forking out a tenner for "India's high status",—but it so happens that the tenner is not there. It was removed by my wife overnight. She said that she wanted it for paying the milkman's Fancy talking of "milk" when "India's high status" is at stake. But she wouldn't listen. Well, well, you know what women are,—after they become wives and bring forth children.

But taken by and large, it has put a period to the devil-dance, as I was telling you, of the crowd in the brain. That's what good fruit salts and the gas of it does to you. For, I had a very mixed time of it in my tour.

At the Calcutta Club, they were having Burgundy with their fish, and Justirrini Brooks with their savoury. Openly, if you please. That was at the lunches. In the evening, the Cream of Scotch highlands was flowing freely. I told them that retribution was on the way,—via Madras and Bombay. They laughed, and said that that was why they were drinking when the drinking was good!

In Behar, I visited three towns. Everywhere, I was besieged by bands of men demanding explanations for other men's deeds. It was no good pleading that I was only a "Common Man", not a "Congressman." It was enough that I went from Delhi. I must explain why the Controls were there. I must explain why supporters of a Resolution would turn champions of its amendment overnight. "In the open Congress, too!" And so on.

In desperation, I took out the trump card I had up my sleeve. I told them that if they harrassed me like that, I would go and tell mother. I mean, I would go and tell the Pundit. And then the Pundit would resign. And then, where would you be? That put the lid on the hecklers. All was quiet on the Potomac.

But it left a furry taste in the mouth. The sort of "fur" you have on the morning of January 1. And there is only one cure for it, as I have been telling you. Pledges and salts. Make a better man of you, as it has done me this evening. It is the sparkle of the fizz which did it. The Fizz of the Gods.

"Similar speeches by prominent persons", the Staff Correspondent winds up with, "Were delivered at other places.' In other words, the place rocked with the fizz and the splutter and the whizz-bang of the pledges. Well, after all, one must fizz somewhere. It is the closed season for the Constituent Assembly.

Today I can feel for Andy Tucker, O. Henry's Andy Tucker. "I can feel millions of synonyms and parts of speech rising in me", complained Andy, 'I have to get rid of this accumulation of vernacular in the system." What better forum could you thing of for the doing of it than on a platform on Remembrance Day?

DR. WEIZMANN CASTING HIS VOTE IN THE ISRAEL ELECTIONS. ON THE RIGHT CAN BE SEEN MRS. WEIZMANN.

'MY EARLY YEARS'

By Joe Louis

PEOPLE ask me, "Joe, when you were a kid in Alabama, living sharecrop in a cotton patch, did you dream to be a millionaire and have rich things like cars, and pockets stuffed with money and fine clothes and all that?" I say to them: "I couldn't dream that big" I never dreamed such things when I was a kid. That never came across my mind. Nor I don't dream back hardly at all, on when I was a kid in Alabama. It seems like people expect you to dream that way, but I'm not cut like that.

I was 34 on May 13, in 1948. I figure I earn dol. 4 million fighting. The Government took may be 80 per cent of that and I got may be 20 cents of every dollar. They tell me my left-over after the Government and other expenses, came to somewhere between dol 800,000 and dol 1,000,000 if you figure it rough, but I lived high.

Now folks say "Joe, what will you do when the big money from fighting stops coming in?" They say "Won't you have to cut down on your way of living?" I tell them, "I'm going to live good. retired or not retired. I've got ideas. I'll keep on living good. It's those who lived off me who won't be living so good."

I don't want anyone guessing about that, and may be making wrong guesses. I don't mean Mr Roxborough who managed me and brought me up from an amateur to be the world's heavyweight champion. Without John Roxborough I would never have had all these things. He was square with me all the way, and we never had any contract but each other's word, nor needed any. Whatever Mr. Roxborough got out of my fighting, he had full right to it.

Disposes Of "Cat" Myth

When I got up in fighting, newspaper writers put a lot of words in my mouth. I was taught by Mr. Roxborough that a fighter passes over such things. He said, "Joe, every word they put in the papers and in the magazines about you, is all to the good, even if some tastes bitter. The more they write the more people get to know about Joe Louis. "A fighter," he said, "figures all writing about him —good or bad—is free build-up." He said. "You just got to keep clean, so they can't write you into scandal."

A lot of the stuff they wrote about me has come to be like gospel truth because they wrote it over and over, but a lot of it was wrong. They wrote that I was born with the movements of a cat, or a panther, and how I was a born killer. I never said it was wrong before because Mr. Roxborough educated me not to get into arguments with writers He said if they kept calling me a cat animal and a born killer, that was fine for a fighter.

The real truth is I was born kind of clumsy-footed My mother says I liked to stumble a lot when I was a baby. She says she couldn't leave me indoors alone when she went out to work in the cotton because I'd knock things over. I had the strength, when I was a baby, to knock over the churn when she set it by the fire. She says I did that two, three times. Once I spilled the cream she was fixing to churn.

That footwork the writers said was cat-sense was something Chappie Blackburn drilled into me. That was learned. It wasn't a born thing. Chappie studied me when he first got to be my trainer. He saw I couldn't follow my left hook with a right cross without getting my right foot off the floor. He told me, "Joe, a fighter has got to keep both feet solid on the floor when he throws his punches. If he don't. he's off balance when the other man hits. If you lose balance you go down easy." He said if I got my feet messed up I'd never be set for follow-up punches.

Learned To Hit Solidly

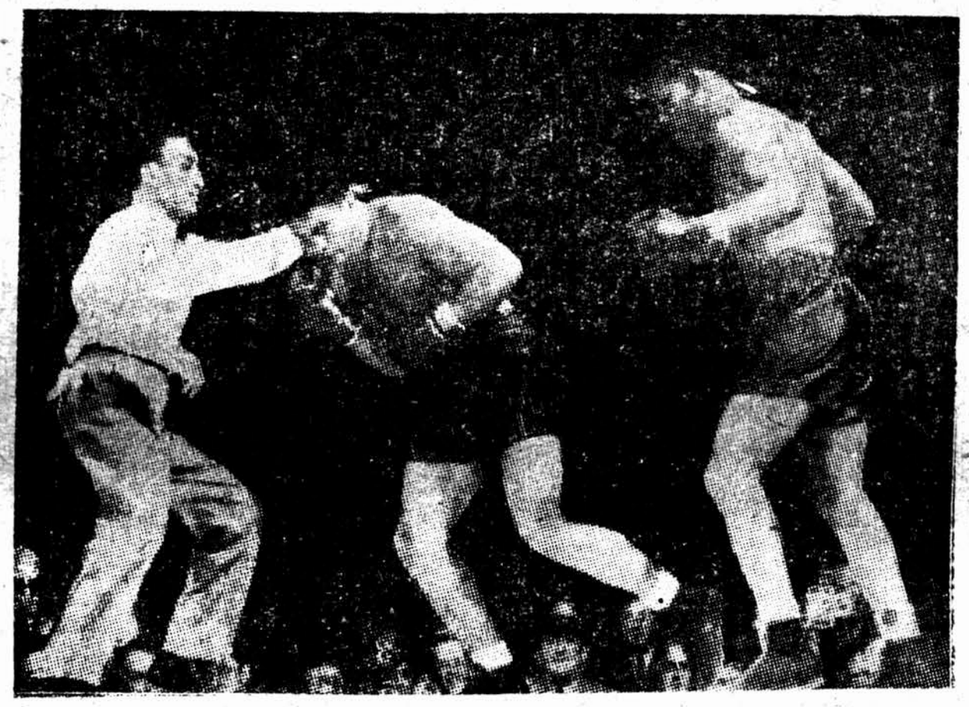
Chappie worked on me 'til I could throw a whole row of rights and lefts without getting my feet tangled or off the ground. It sounds easy, but it takes a lot of learning before you do it without thinking. To get in solid punches, your feet must be planted solid. That's how come I learned to shift, and that's what the writers said was a born thing but they were wrong.

This part, about now I was born, and where, is a little mixed up in a lot of the writing about me. I was born May 13, 1914, in a sharecropper's shack off a dirt road that runs between Lafayette and Cusseta in Chambers County in Albama. That's red-clay country, and hard soil to work. It's halfway down the map of Alabama, near where Georgia backs into it.

The shack I was born in looked like a good wind would have blown it down. I went back there when I was a soldier and it still looked like it would fall any minute. No paint, loose boards, and the cotton field right back of it sags all over. 'Way back, my mother tells me, the place was run by Peter Sheley. He was my mother's uncle. When I was born my daddy had it. He was Munroe Barrow. He stood 6 feet 3 and weighed close to 200 pounds, I was only 2 years old when they took him to Searcy State Hospital in Mt. Vernon. He never came home again. He died there in 1938. when he was 58 years old. He never knew I was champion I sent money home so's some of the family could go to his funeral.

You can't keep straight how a family runs. They way I remember, they always said my father's father was Lon Barrow, a slave on a plantation owned by James Barrow, a rich white man. My father's mother was supposed to be half-breed Cherokee. She was Victoria Harp Barrow, slave on a plantation owned by a man named James Harp. It's all mixed up and hard to trace, and I never give much thought to it

My mother was Lily Reese when she was single. She was born right there in Chambers County. She's 62 years old now. She's a good woman. She was Baptist all her life and brought us all up Baptist. She worked hard for us until I got in the money with fighting. First thing I did, when I had enough, I bought her that house in McDougall Avenue in Detroit. It was before the Carnera fight, She didn't know I had the money saved. I bought the place free and clear for dol 9.000. It cost dol 2,700 to fix up and I put dol. 3.000 in new furniture, with a piano and a radio. It's in a nice street on the East Side.



JOE LOUIS, THE UNDEFEATED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION OF THE WORLD IN A BOUT WITH LOU NOVA—USIS.

with trees all around. That made me feel good, buying the house for her. I used to tell her, "Mama, if ever I make money enough I'm going to buy you a nice house" but I didn't let on I was saving for it 'til I had enough. Now she doesn't go out working for other people. She's sick with high blood pressure.

My mother. was widowed two times. Her second husband was Pat Brooks, my stepfather. She had eight of us Barrow kids when she married him. I was next to the youngest. Only Vunies was younger than me—two years younger. Pat Brooks had five of his own kids when they married, but he gave us Barrows a break. He was a good stepfather. He was the only father I ever knew.

My mother says she named me for Joe Louis Nichols. That was my father's brother-in-law. She says I weighed nine pounds when I was born. I was a no bigger baby than my brothers and sisters when they were born. My brother Lonnie was bigger than me. He still is. Old Mrs. Radford—Susan Radford, the midwife in those parts—was with my mother the morning I came into the world. My brothers and sisters were out in the crops. They went out at sun-up, and I was born around 8 o'clock in the morning.

Worst Crybaby In Family

My mother says I was a worse crybaby than any of her others. I would holler longer and louder when she had to whip me, or when I'd stub my toe. She remembers I was 11 months old before I got around on my own legs. That was slow for a Barrow. My brothers and sisters walked sooner. I didn't ail much. My only sickness was earache when I was 6 or 7 years old, and I could always eat hearty. I never tried athletics as a boy: had no hankering for it. First time I ever did was a little while after we moved North. I won the shot-put throw in a field meet at Belle Isle when I was about 12 years old.

When I got to be champion, the writers made a lot of how hard it was to get me to talk. My mother said she could have told then I was no different when I was a kid. She said I couldn't make my words come clear, like my brothers and sisters. When I went to school the teacher made me say my words over and over, and by and by I got stubborn, I guess, and wouldn't say them at all. My mother says I came home and told her I wouldn't go back to school because they made me say my words over. Other kids didn't have to do that.

It got to be my habit not to talk much, even out of school. My mother says I was different from the other Barrows that way. I played by myself, I hunted join-y snakes. Down there they said if you cut these little snakes apart in the swamps. they would join together by themselves and be a whole snake again. I was too young to work in the crops then, but I fed the chickens and the hogs, and sometimes I picked a little cotton

When I was about 6 years old we moved into another sharecrop shack deeper in the Buckalow Mountains. It was little place you won't find on maps. It was Mount Sinai, just a few miles from the house where I was born. Somehow what I remember most was how cold I used to get. We didn't wear shoes much and we kept our good clothes for Sundays. We had only kerosene lamps in the shack, and at night it would look broody. I liked to be alone.— I fussed when my mother made me sleep with my brothers, three in a bed.

In Mount Sinai, I think, out shack was a gray plank house on the Waltons' plantation on the road to Waverly My older sister Eulalia would walk me and my younger sister, Vunies, to the school in Mount Sinai Baptist Church I had got in the habit of stammering by them, and I wouldn't talk much because other kids made fun of it. When Eulalia walked back home, Vunies would go into the school, but I'd skip

I would go in the swamp for join-y snakes. In summer I knew a swimming hole and places to fish. I played a little baseball, but not much. I liked to play in the cotton with little Pat Brooks. He was my age. We got along good when his daddy married my mother. We liked to lay in the cotton when it went to the cotton gin. The mules would go slow down the dirt road and we would bounce on the cotton in the cart. On hot days we would fill a bucket at the well, and me and Pat would catch hold of the handle and carry cold water into the crops The older children, and my mother and stepfather, would drink the water out of the dipper. Those tin dippers had long handles. They cost only 5 cents at the store. Sometimes I washed the floor for my mother. I like for her to tell me I did it good.

My mother thought I might be good at music, I don't know why. Only thing I ever played on down there in Alabama was a "juice" harp. I wasn't good at it. All the kids played "juice" harps even the white Langley twins Their father owned most of the land around there. When I was in the Army and went into Chambers County for a visit in the old places I called on Mr. Langley and he told me one of the twins was a flier. He had been shot down, and the Japs had him in a prison. I never did learn if he ever got back home again.

Some people think I spend too much time, now, in pleasure. Maybe so But when I was kid in Alabama there wasn't much a sharecropper's boy could do for pleasure Soon as he got old enough he worked in the fields, sunup to sundown. Nights you stayed around the house and went to bed early because all hands had to be up again for the next day's work. The most pleasure I remember from my Alabama days was driving into Camp Hill on Saturdays with my stepfather. Camp Hill was a town, with stores along the main street

My stepfather gave us lots of father talk but he'd let us go pretty far before he put a hand to us—and he'd put it to his own Pat quick as he would to me He was left-handed. I remember and he could really lay it in there. We ate good on the farm—lots of corn, potatoes. bacon and chicken and fish We never starved. But what I remember about those Saturday nights waiting out in the wagon, he would bring Pat and me cheese and crackers, and that made a kind of a holiday. We had to stay in the wagon. He was strict about that. Didn't want us getting into trouble.

Never Heard Of Race

Kids who lived down there in the back country didn't have much. but they kept happy. We never saw a movie till we came to Detroit. The best times we had was egg-hunting around Easter and the main thing was to hang up your socks by the fire come Christmas. We knew about Santa Claus but we didn't have Christmas trees like they do up North. What you'd find in your stocking would be apples and oranges and big red peppermint candy.

Before I get to tell how we came to move North to Detroit, when I was 12 years old, there's one other thing: In all those years in Alabama I never knew anything about race or anything like that. No one talked about it. as I can remember. If there was lynch talk, it never got to me or my folks. Not like now. I never got to know about such things until we got to Detroit. In Alabama I played with the Langley twins, and other white kids and we had no colour talk. I knew they had things I didn't have, but I took that natural. I never hooked it in with race difference. I think I would have remembered, if I had.

People always ask was I a fighter when I was a kid. I didn't fight much; less than my brother Lonnie, maybe less than most other kids, because I kind of kept more to myself. My mother says I didn't fight. I laughed things off. I got a memory of a kid fight when we lived in Camp Hill. I fought some other boy, but I don't remember why and his name don't come to me. Teacher saw it from the school window. She whipped me for it, but she didn't whip him. I guess that give him the decision. I had little scraps like that, but nothing to make anyone say, "Joe Louis will be champion some day." No sign of that I never dreamed it, but, like I said, I don't dream things.

I was 12 years old when Part Brooks heard about the money Ford was paying. He went up first, and then brought us up to Detroit. We moved in with some of our kin in MacComb Street. It was kind of crowded there but the house had toilets indoors and electric light. Down in Alabama we had outhouses and kerosene lamps. My stepfather got a job with Ford, and we got a place of our own in a frame tenement in Catherine Street. I went to Duffield School, but I couldn't take to learning any better there than I did in Mount Sinai. I couldn't hardly get past the sixth grade. I didn't like it because I was bigger than any other kid in my class. Vunies caught up with me and passed me She's the smart one in our family.

I earned a buck, now and then,

(Continued On Page 25)

JOE LOUIS' LIFE STORY WILL REGULARLY APPEAR IN THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

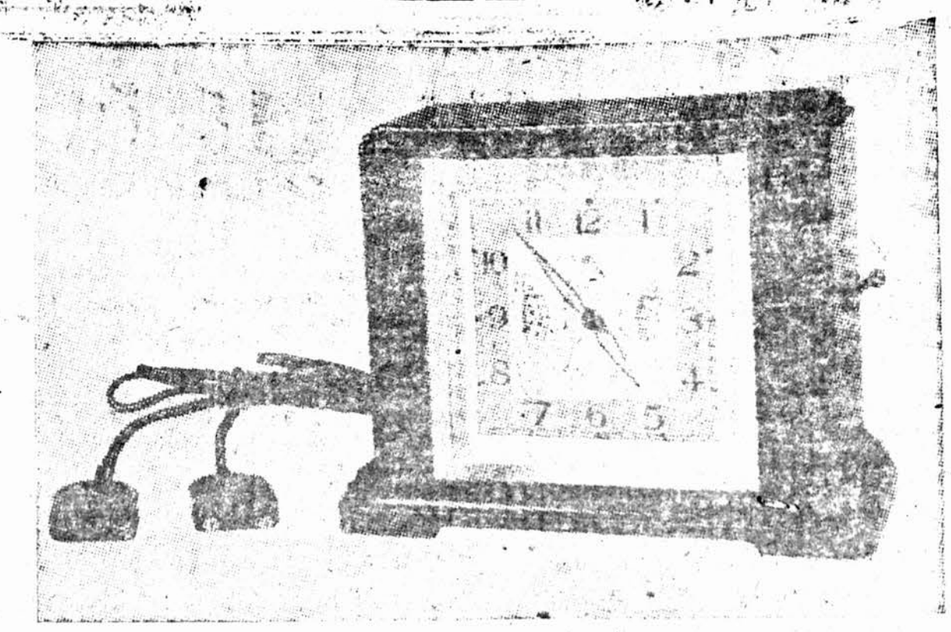
Here Is Britain's Latest:

THE 'THINKING' CLOCK

Which will switch on an electric blanket before one goes to bed and automatically switch it off when the bed is warmed, will switch off a reading lamp automatically when one falls asleep, and will switch on a radio for a predetermined programme.

BY M. E. CURRAN,

Director, National Jewellers' Association (London)



SMITH'S RADIO PRE-SET CLOCK

BRITAIN'S watch and clock industry has made impressive strides in post-war production and its products are already known for their diversity of designs. Apart from the more expensive types and novelties—such as the "thinking" clock—British factories have been able to introduce many new models of clocks and watches at popular prices.

This industry will stage an impressive and representative display at the British Industries Fair which will open smultaneously in London and Birmingham on May 2, 1949. It will form part of a composite section representing three other industries—jewellery, cutlery and silverware

This ismposing display, in which there will be exhibits worth more than £ 1,000,000 (Rs. 1.33 crores) will be located on the ground floor of the National Hall at Olympia (London) and will include many novelties. There will be, for example the "thinking" clock which will switch on an electric blanket before one goes to bed and automatically switch it off when the bed is warmed; will switch off a reading lamp automatically when one falls asleep and will switch on a radio for a predetermined programme.

Another novelty will be an electric alarm clock that will automatically re-set the alarm for each day with a "cut-out" for week-ends. Important new designs in Sheffield and Birmingham plated-ware to cater for the export market will also attract overseas visitors, while interesting jewellery using differently coloured golds combined with rubies, sapphires and diamonds, as well as bracelets with token map charms for world travellers will arouse special interest.

Alarm Clocks By Millions

The four combined industries represented in this section have been set the impressive export target of approximately £ 11.000,000 (Rs. 14.67 crores) excluding loose diamonds, the export of which combined with other diamonds, brought £ 14,000.000 (Rs. 18.67 crores) worth of dollars to Britain during 1947. This exhibition will show that Britain has the jewellery, cutlery, silverware, clocks and watches to export.

There will be 175 individual standholders and 100 composite standholders in this section of the Fair, and the horological exhibit will predominate to some extent as befits the industry.

Production of spring-wound alarm clocks now runs into several millions a year, and the latest developments in these clocks will be on view. The Radio Preset Clock, made by a well known London firm will be among these. This electric clock will not only switch a radio on and off at a predetermined time, but will also switch off hall and nursery lights; switch off a reading lamp beside a bed should one fall asleep and forget to turn it off, or will switch on an electric blanket before going to bed and switch it off just as one is ready to retire. All that is necessary is to plug into the mains

Watch cases in 18 carat, 14 carat and 9 carat gold, as well as gold-filled, rolled gold, silver, nickel, chrome with stainless steel back, and all-steel cases featuring interesting new shapes and designs will figure prominently in this section. Of particular interest to overseas buyers will be a new waterproof watch in nickel and chrome plate with steel back, guaranteed to stand a pressure of up to 10 pounds per square inch.

Elegance In Silver

Trends in modern silver and plate show a new elegance, and table ware in particular will feature interesting new shapes and designs. Many sets of table silver will show a new form of stepped design on the handles with dessert and soup spoons more elliptical than former styles which are designed to suit the tastes of overseas countries.

Sheffield, famous for its silver and plate, has in particular paid attention to the special needs of diffrent countries, and the exhibits from the industry in that centre will feature many new patterns based on a close study of the export markets, as well as the traditional English designs.

Birmingham manufacturers, who are producing the bulk of Britain's electroplate, will be well represented by ware both for hotels and homes. Among them will be the pattern A313 E.P.N.S. hotel and ship tea and and coffee sets, specially designed for hotel use, and made to stand hard wear. All parts are hard soldered throughout and have seamless bodies drawn from heavy gauge metal. The teapots are fitted with a patent lip and strainer which are cast in one piece to give added strength. The patent lip is easily cleaned, is dripless and strongly constructed in order to avoid damage.

ATOMIC CLOCK KEEPS TIME WITH ABSOLUTE ACCURACY

The world's first atomic clock, unveiled recently in the United States. keeps time with extraordinary accuracy—its maximum possible error is figured at one second in 230 days. But scientists of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) of the Department of Commerce who built the clock, are working to improve its efficiency. It is theoretically possible, they say, to contruct a better atomic clock—one that will gain or lose only one second in 300 years.

The research is being pushed because the atomic time standard is of great potential value in fields of scientific research where precise measurements of time and frequency are required, such as astronomy, physics, chemistry and engineering. It can also be used to control radio frequencies. By lessening the natural "drifting" of stations from their allocated wavelengths, it may help to reduce the present overcrowding of radio space, now both a national and international problem, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer notes.

Greater Accuracy Is Possible

Today's atomic clock is regulated by the ceaseless and unvarying vibrations of atoms within molecules of ammonia gas. It does not satisfy the scientists, they say, because the molecules are big, clumsy and too active—they are continually bouncing around and hitting each other, cutting the clock's efficiency to only a fraction of what it might be. The solution, they believe, is to get rid of the molecules and use atoms only.

Research is proceeding along several lines. One project being developed by the NBS in cooperation with Columbia University, New York City, is an investigation of the usefulness of beams of atoms of the rare element cesium to control the clock Such control, it is believed, would better the clock's performance by from 10 to 100 times. "Calculations show that an ultimate accuracy of one part in 10,000,000,000 may be reached," the NBS says. This would allow a maximum error of only one second in over 300 years. The present clock is accurate to one part in 20.000.000.

Basic Principles

During the first public demonstration of the clock in Washington, D.C., Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the NBS, explained its basic principles. In each of the molecules of ammonia gas are four atoms—three of hydrogen and one of nitrogen. Assuming the hydrogen atoms are placed in a triangular pattern the nitrogen atom moves forward in a course perpendicular to their plane. This vibration takes place 24,000.000,000 times a second. It continues unvaryingly at that rate regardless of age, pressure or temperature. The action is far more regular than the vibration of the balance wheel, the pendulum or quartz crystal used in conventional time pieces. It also is more reliable than the speed of the earth's rotation, which varies minutely from day to day because of the friction of tides in shallow seas and other interference not yet fully understood by scientists.

The vibration of the atom does not furnish the power to drive the atomic clock; the atom's job is to regulate an electronic circuit that supplies the power.

The ammonia gas is placed in a hollow 30-foot long spiral tube—known as a waveguide absorption cell. Through this tube is sent a nigh-frequency radio wave, originally produced by a quartz oscillator and boosted to a higher frequency by a frequency-multiplier. If the frequency of the wave is the same as the frequency of vibrating nitrogen atoms the atoms absorb the wave; if the frequency differs, absorption does not occur, and an "error signal' adjusts the oscillator to bring the frequencies into agreement.

Condon declares that "the oscillator which is inclined to drift with age—that is, change in frequency—is thus 'locked' to the ammonia molecule." The oscillator can then control an electrically driven clock with "extreme accuracy."

A similar "locking" of radio station frequencies, to eliminate present-day "drifting" from allocated wavelengths, is foreseen to reduce the present over-crowding of radio space.

BIG BUSINESS PULLS WIRE IN INNER CIRCLES

Reflections On Lynskey Tribunal Report

THE report of the Lynskey Tribunal (which investigated allegations of corruption against Ministers and public servants) clears all of them except Mr. George Gibson and Mr. John Belcher, M.P. Gibson, former T.U.C. Chairman has now resigned his chairmanship of a regional organisation of Britain's nationalised electricity supply industry. Belcher resigned his Parliamentary Secretaryship to the Board of Trade when the inquiry ended. The dry factual report ignores social and political issues, confines itself to the legal data and conclusions.

The Tories confidently expect these findings to provide them with first-class election material, and conservative publicists are hastening to underline the unseemly and unpleasant facts which were so sensationally revealed at the inquiry's public sessions. But, from the Labour point of view, the picture is not all black. Even the ultra-Tory "Daily Mail" concedes reluctantly: "The fact that the inquiry was held shows that this country still preserves a most jealous care for the purity of its public life. The additional fact that it was so prompt and so thorough reflects great credit upon the Government, who were aware of the political risks involved". The marshalling of evidence before the Tribunal was carried out by the Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, himself a Labour Minister, and he emerges with greatly enhanced prestige.

Corruption At A Premium

Most people will agree with the Tribunal that only the two public servants were guilty of corruption; and that their offences were relatively trivial. But more fundamental questions are involved than a few corrupt officials. The inquiry showed that many Labour Party and Trade Union leaders have been on terms approaching intimacy with big business men and their malodorous "contact-men". It is not irrelevant to note that their common anti-Communism was frequently the bond which drew them together. The so-called *"freedom and democracy trust"*, headed by leading Trade Unionists and Labour M.P.s but financed by big business, with the open aim of intervention against Communism inside the Trade Union movement is the most spectacular example. Past history has shown where socialists end who start moving in such circles.

Britain is still a capitalist country; and under capitalism, corruption is at a premium; graft provides the whole basis of the system. The Labour "Daily Herald" comments—Somewhat naively—"they (Messrs. Gibson and Belcher) have been guilty of a kind laxness common enough in private business. What they failed to realise is that in public life such laxness cannot be condoned".

The right-wing has welcomed this inquiry as a blow against labour; but if its lesson is learnt, Labour can gain strength from it. Even as an exposure of the perils befalling Socialists involved in the machinery and machinations of capitalists it is worth detailed study. At least one regional organisation of Britain's nationalised electric supply industry will have the opportunity to improve its popular representation, with Mr. Gibson's resignation, and the Board of Trade can scarcely feel its competence diminished by the loss of Mr. Belcher, who confessedly has "always found it difficult to say 'no' to newspaper reporters, industrialists, or anybody else".

Czechoslovak Arms To Palestine

Without prejudice to the Jewish-Arab struggle as a whole, it has often been charged, and as frequently denied that Czechoslovakia has shipped arms to Israel. The charge is now confirmed. It has been learned by Worldover Press that on November 11, at a meeting of the Czechoslovak-Israeli Friendship Society in Prague, Father Plojhar Minister of Health, declared: "We are delivering arms to Israel, because we understand the fight of the Jewish people and because they have joined the front of the progressive forces of the world.

*

"Oh, father, I could never marry him. He's got red hair".

"I know, my child, but haven't you noticed that it's beginning to fall out?'

PHARAOH BUILDS CITY FOR SUN GOD

Story Of Rise And Fall Of Akhetaton

One of the most remarkable of all the ancient Rulers of Egypt was Akhetaton, who ascended the throne of the Pharaohs in 1380 B. C. Son of Pharaoh Amenhotep III, he was initially known as Amenhotep IV, but soon after his accession, he rebelled against the religion of his forefathers and became an ardent votary of the Sun-god, "Aton" and adopted the name of "Akhenaton," meaning "Aton is satisfied" or "Beloved of Aton," for himself. He then set about propagating the new cult with the zeal of a new convert. He declared all creeds but his own to be illegal and ordered all the old temples in the land to be closed. He abandoned the Thebes, the centre of the ancient Amon worship, as unclean, and built for himself a splendid new capital, at Akhetaton "City of the Horizon of Aton".

TO AKHENATON, ATON WAS THE SOURCE OF ALL EARTHLY LIFE AND LIGHT AND HE WAS TO BE FOUND NOT IN BATTLES AND VICTORIES, BUT IN ALL FORMS OF LIFE AND GROWTH. ATON ALSO WAS THE GOD OF LOVE AND BELONGED TO ALL NATIONS EQUALLY. AKHENATON WAS FAR AHEAD OF HIS TIMES AND HIS RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY HAD A STRANGELY MODERNISTIC OUTLOOK. INDEED, THE CULT RESEMBLED, IN A MOST REMARKABLE MANNER, THE "DIN ILAHI" OF AKBAR THE GREAT.

INDO-EGYPTIAN LINK

Worship of the Sun has obtained in India from the most ancient past. The existence of sun-worshipping sects like the Naga Brahmins and ruins of temples to the Sun-God at Martand in Kashmir and various other places in India bear ample testimony to this fact. There is a temple of the Sun-god even in Bombay City—in Pinjrapole Lane, near Bhuleshwar, wherein a strikingly beautiful image of Surya can be seen being worshipped daily by his devotees. There is Indo-Egyptian link in the Sun cult. The rise and fall of Akhetaton is narrated in picturesque geographical setting by L. P. Kirwan, Director of the Royal Geographical Society in his B.B.C. talk.

(By L. P. Kirwan)

The city I want to tell you about is different from Lhasa and Mecca, and Petra and Mistra. It is different in time and place, for it flourished on the banks of the Egyptian Nile more than 1,400 years before the birth of Christ, flourished and died in less than thirty years. All that is left of this city are the lower courses of its buildings

It was different, too, in inspiration. For it was a city built by an idealist by a man who stands out among those stiff and angular figures that decorate Egyptian temple walls as the first personality in human history.

He was the Pharaoh Akhenaton, elder brother of Tutankhamen, and his wife was his sister—the beautiful Nefertiti, whose painted head is one of the glories of Egyptian art. He founded his city not as an expression of worldly power but, in a country of many gods, as the earthly capital of a unique and universal god; a god whose power extended far beyond the narrow limits of the Nile valley to the edges of the then known world; even, as Akhenaton says, 'in the midst of the great green sea.'

This was Aton the sun-god, the source of the life-giving rays of the sun. And the capital city of Aton, worshipped many countries before the advent of Christianity was called Akhetaton—the horizon of Aton. It lay on the east bank of the Nile, 160 miles above the modern Cairo.

I have been to the spot of the scattered, unimpressive remains. But to go there properly, you have to travel back through 3,000 years of history, to the days when Akhenaton first began to dream of his new city

He was then living 200 miles away to the south, at Thebes, the modern Luxor, which had been for centuries the traditional capital of Egypt. Now Thebes was not only the political capital; it was also the religious capital of the country.

In the shadow of its towering cheniks and pylons lived the priesthood of Amon, the chief of the gods of ancient Egypt These priests were a rich and powerful order, accustomed to control the policy and even the revenues of the Pharaohs, and more than one Pharaoh had been threatened with deposition if he did not fall in with their secret ways.

Over the city of Thebes lay this sinister shadow of the priesthood of Amon. And so, at what is now called Tell el Amarna, in a broad desert bay lying between a crescent of limestone cliffs and the green fringe of cultivation by the Nile, the young Pharaoh founded the city of Akhetaton.

A sacred district several miles long, on both sides of the river, was first marked out by great boundary steles, carved in the face of the cliffs and telling the story of the foundation. On the east bank lay the city, on the west the fields and estates which belonged to it, the farms and vineyards which would enable it to be self-supporting in times of trouble.

You would have had the best view of Akhetaton from the river. Alongside the quays projecting from the river-bank, the curved bows of high-masted ships were swinging slowly with the stream. And then, beyond the palm trees and the gardens that ran down to the water's edge, you could see the long, uneven line of white-washed houses, and, towering above their flat roofs, the white pylons of the temples, topped by crimson pennants.

At the south end lay the Palace of Maru-aten, a pleasure palace of the King, with a lake and gardens and well-stocked wine cellars. Beyond the palace, there were the great mansions of the nobility

If you had continued your tour of Akhetaton along the King's Way, through the centre of the city, you would have come eventually to the corn-merchants' quarter, and, passing by the Zoological Gardens with their carved mangers and fishponds and aviaries, you would have reached the North City, and the Palace of the Queen Nefertiti, where the cliffs return once more to the river's edge.

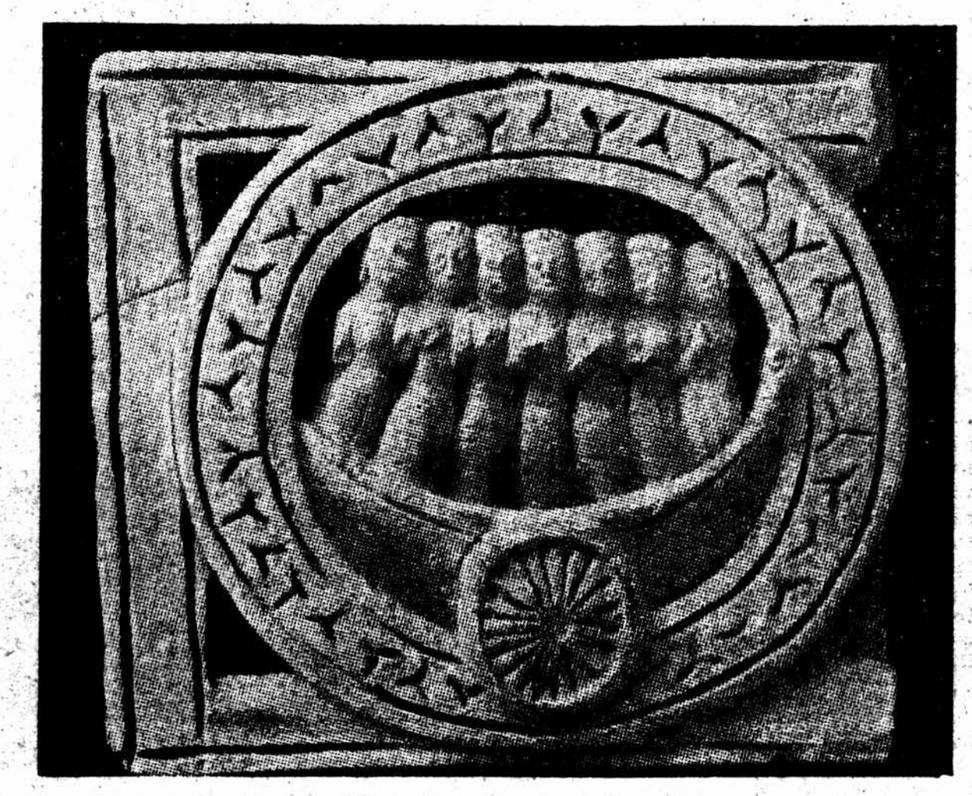
To the east, cut in the depths of these cliffs, were the painted tombs of the courtiers and nobility whose title give one some idea of the elaborate bureaucracy of Akhetaton; the tomb of the Superintendent of the Royal Harem, the tomb of the Chief official called the Fanbearer on the Right Hand of the King, the tombs of the High Priest, the Chief Physician to the Pharaoh, the Chief Craftsman, the Viziers, the Commanders of the Troops, and many others.

But this is only the plan of the city. I wonder what would have struck you most if you had strolled among the people under the trees that shaded the streets, of Akhetaton and looked about.

I think it would above all have been the Egyptian's love of trees and flowers and water. Every house, behind its high surrounding wall, had its garden with trees planted a regular intervals, and brightly coloured flowers that showed up in striking contrast to the whiteness of the walls. And, in the centre, there was always an artificial lake or pool, set, perhaps, in a decorated pavement, with lotus flowers spreading their petals on the surface of water

They loved the open air, too, these inhabitants of Akhetaton; the cool breezes that blew in from the desert of a summer evening. Most of their square-built houses had an open portico, with painted wooden columns hung with flowers and coloured mats

(Continued on page 25)



A unique plaque showing a symbolical representation of the Sun God in India. Sun is shown by a prominent orb placed against the rectangular frame of a chariot moving on a wheel. Standing inside are seven female figures, most probably the solar rays shown as the "seven sisters".

Alabastar head of Akhnaton

HUNT FOR KRISHNA'S DWARKA

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT—Professor Athvale of Nasik, who traces some of the places mentioned in the world's greatest epic, the 'Mahabharata' in Saurashtra on the strength of external and internal evidence, has arrived at Rajkot to determine the site of Krishna's Dwarka which has been the subject of discussion among historians and antiquarians. The Saurashtra Government have offered to provide all facilities for coducting researches.

Divergent Views

Divergent views are held about the location of Krishna's Dwarka, as about the foundation of Thebe, the reputed oldest city of the world. Both cities have been described with poetical exaggeration. Dwarka has been featured as a golden city, even as Thebes has been described by Homer as having a hundred gates, from each of which it could send out 200 war chariots fully armed. Dwarka in its area is said to have covered 800 miles in circuit, and its population is reported to have run between 15,00,000 and 16,00,000 souls, when it was at the height of its splendour in the specious days of Shree Krishna. According to the 'Mahabharata', 4,00,000 wives of the Yadavas were staying at Dwarka at the time of their fratricidal war off Prabhas Patan.

Dwarka's Claim Disputed

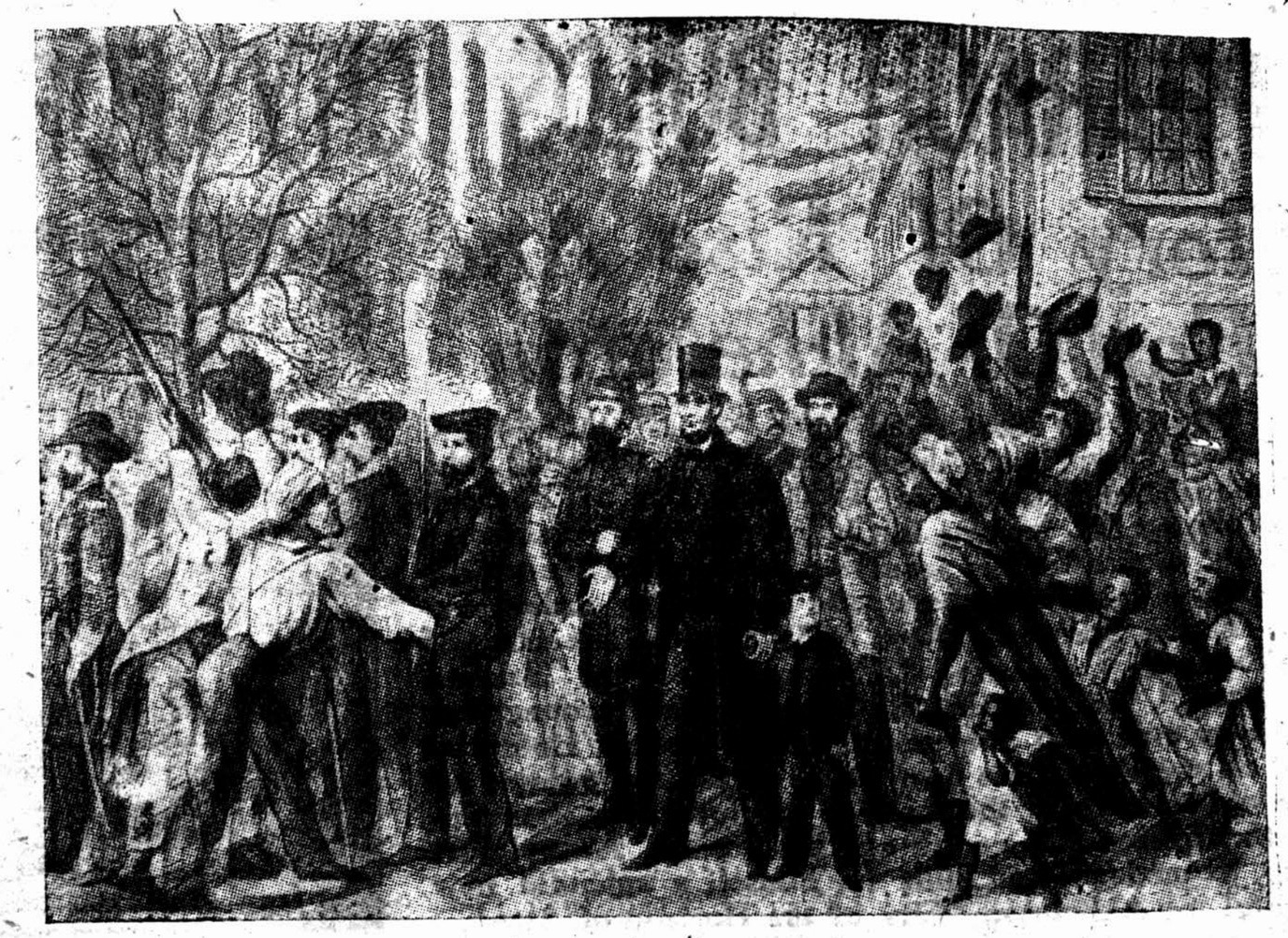
One school of thought locates Krishna's Dwarka somewhere near Mount Girnar on the strength of the data distilled from certain passages in the 'Mahabharata'. In a paper submitted to the seventh session of the Indian Oriental Conference held at Baroda in 1933 under the presidentship of the late Mr. K. P. Jayaswal of Patna, Mr. N. K. Bhattsali asserted that the present town of Dwarka was not the place where Shree Krishna held his court. He likewise brushed aside the kindred claim advanced in favour of Mul. Dwarka, twenty-two miles east of Prabhas Patan. Mr. Bhattsali contended that the present city of Junagadh was the seat of Lord Krishna's Government and that the original settlement of the Yadavas was on the site of the present Jain temples on Mount Girnad.

Tidal Wave Episode

Another school of historians points out that Krishna's Dwarka, which was swept out of existence by a tidal wave, was close to the present town of Dwarka and that the present temple of Shree Ranchhodraiji Bhagwan was built on the site of Shree Krishna's dwelling place which was spared by the tidal wave by his great grandson King Vajranabh. The people or Balachadi, a seaside summer resort near Jamnagar, still observe the "bala-shraddha" rites at Balachadi, where the dead bodies of children were brought for burial from Shree Krishna's Dwarka and they claim to catch glimpses of it at ebb-time on the Akhatri.

Dwarka Architecture

The temple of Shree Ranchhodraiji Bhagwan at Dwarka is an imposing edifice reflecting the salient features of ancient Indian ecclesiastical architecture. It has seven storeys, in which workmanship in wood is conspicuous by its absence. It is 155 feet in height and every one of its staircases is engraved from a single stone-slab. Its architecture and engravings alike bear witness to its great antiquity, even as its decorative devices answer to the description of the temple given in 'Shrimad Bhagwat' and the 'Magh Kavya'. Moreover, Dwarka enjoys the distinction of being one of the seven holy places in India, a visit to which ensures 'Moksha' (salvation). It is besides one of the four 'Dhams' (places of pilgrimage) conferring divine immortality, let alone the cachet of distinction bestowed on Dwarka as being, like Jagannath Puri, both a 'Puri' as well as a 'Dham'.



Abraham Lincoln Birth anniversary celebrations came off this week. Photo of the engraving published in 1868 shows the President in top hat entering the city of Richmond, Virginia.

- Vocational Training
- All-Out propaganda Through The Press, Cinema And Posters
- State Aid, These Will Form The Highlights To

COMBAT THE PROBLEM OF PROSTITUTION

By 'Saidas'

THE public must be aware that the Government of Bombay had some time ago announced their decision to take action to minimise the evil of prostitution. There can be no doubt as to the nobility of the intentions with which the Government arrived at this decision but the question involves fundamental issues of social reform and deserves to receive greatest care, attention and study at the hands of the Government and the social reformers to whom the society rightly looks upto for help and relief. The point is that any step wrongly taken at this juncture might impair seriously the vitals of human society and permanently damage the reputation of the Government elected by the vast majority of the people of India. Let us discuss dispassionately the measures proposed by the Government. It is proposed to remove bad elements from the vicinity of schools and main thoroughfares. There is nothing wrong about this but the question is: is it merely an issue deserving to be dealt with at the police level? Or does it call for an entirely new approach associated with wisdom and imagination? In the answer to this question lies the answer as to the correct way to be adopted.

How Moscow Got Rid Of Beggars

Some years ago, Moscow had its problem of beggar boys. The Government was puzzled what to do. It felt sorry that its younger generation should waste its extremely useful youthful period on begging. After weighing the pros and cons of each approach, a psychiatrist was called. All Government help including finance was placed at his disposal and he was told that the problem should be resolved at all costs and the psychiatrists, backed by the firm determination of the Government, began his work. The job was painful and arduous. He went and started chatting with these boys as though he were one of them. Boys should gather round him and tell him tales of their pleasures and hardships. They said with all its hardships, they liked it very much. Quite naturally!

But he was patient and pleaded with them. Did they owe any duty to the society? They were most of them quite healthy and was it proper that they should be a burden on society? To begin with, he failed. But he did not lose heart. He approached the Government and submitted a plan for establishing an institution for their welfare. It was a town in itself. complete in all respects. It had its own shcools, colleges cinema houses, theatres, training centres and all that go to the making of full-fledged useful citizens. His plan was approved and the institution was brought into being. He went to the boys again and began persuading them. God rewarded his efforts this time. He succeeded in taking some boys to that place. The boys found it quite interesting: a lot of fun, education, and pleasure and that too for nothing!

But that was not the end of it. A few boys went back to the pavement although by now the majority began to dislike that life. He went again and persuaded them. Meantime, the story had gone round the whole town and almost all the beggar boys were absorbed gradually to be turned out into useful citizens. A complicated problem was thus handled by the Soviet Government.

This, however, is merely an illustration and this has been mentioned only to indicate the manner of approach. It will be realised that the problem of prostitution is essentially an economic problem. To a certain extent, it is also social but the root cause is poverty. Women and young innocent girls take to this profession out of sheer inability to find any means to support themselves. Quite naturally, the lower stratum of the society is the first to fall a prey to this seemingly easy profession but once they get into it either themselves or misled by interested parties, they have to repent having made the choice and are unable to get out of it for fear of the society who may despise them and they are thus placed in a helpless position by the society who is afraid of taking them back in its fold.

After Partition

The partition of India has aggravated the problem. Thousands of our own mothers and sisters both in India and Pakistan have been rendered homeless and are wandering here and there selling their flesh only to keep the body and soul together. Is it not our own shame that they should have to do so? Are not we rich enough to help them at least to some extent, our own fellow-beings? Imagine, what would be our own condition, if our mothers and sisters were compelled to do so to earn a living. Bombay and Delhi are top-most in this evil.

If we approach this problem with humanitarian feelings, we shall see that we should serve them as patients suffering from chronic diseases in hospitals. But for that what is required is quickening of the social conscience. The society is like a lion in deep slumber. Its conscience has to be roused and that can be done only by an all-out campaign to educate these women and our own people.

Perhaps the All-India Women's Council and the leading women's organisations in India are ideally suited for this difficult and delicate task. I do not recommend boys because of its obvious dangers. Given proper guidance and supervision, women should be able to handle it properly. Here again, women of advance age, who have seen the life, would do well.

The Government have served notices upon the occupants of ill reputed houses to vacate the buildings occupied by them with the intention to ensure a "clean-up". Have the Government thought over the question of housing them elsewhere or shall we allow them to meet with death—and starvation in the streets of Bombay?

A Solution In Ten Points

Given proper guidance and help from the Government, the problem should be found capable of solution. No doubt there are obstacles in the way but with God's grace we can and must overcome them. A few suggestions are given below to deal with the present situation:—

1. The Government should appoint a minister to look into this question thoroughly and place necessary funds at his disposal.

2. If possible, a part of the Kasturbai Memorial Fund should be placed at the disposal of the organisation for the emancipation of these women.

3. The all India Women's Council and all India Women's Conference and other leading organisations should jointly work out a plan in conjunction with the Minister.

4. Such a plan would envisage the opening of an institution or institutions in which these women would be absorbed and

5. The nstitutions would give them vocational training and education and help them into turning out into useful citizens.

6. The women's organisations would send out volunteers whose chief task would be to persuade these women to adopt the right mode of living. The work is no doubt strewn with dangers and difficulties and hence the Government should assist them by lending police help for their protection.

With patience and perseverance, the women could be persuaded to join the institutions.

7. To assist them, the Government should launch an all-out propaganda by means of the cinema, the press, and posters calling upon the people to render all possible help.

8. As soon as a substantial number has been absorbed, the institutions will be working like-a bee-hive. Quite naturally, the spinning wheel and the charkha will be in the forefront and there will be other industrial activities too. The institutions will also have its own schools ond colleges and its own sourcec of recreation. The institutions may not be liked by the women at the beginning but as soon as they are in it for a while the women will develop a liking for it.

In order that this problem may be handled properly the Government will have to ensure that a clean administration composed of selfless administrators is set up. These administrators will, above all, enforce discipline and orderliness and ensure efficient functioning of its internal working.

9. It is probable that the administration may present its own problems because of the peculiar aspects of this question. It would, therefore, be advisable to appoint psychiatrists to advise on the detailed working of the institution.

10. Religious education should be imparted in these institutions in order to assist them in developing healthy thinking and the reading of books like Ramayana, Bhagvadgita, Mahabharat, Qoran, the Bible etc. should be in the daily programmes.

When Mahatma Gandhi visited Barisal in 1921, he had an occasion to meet such women and here is what he said:

"I was dying out of utter shame and was wondering to what extent man has been responsible for the injustice done to women. They have not fallen of their own accord; it is man who has to answer for it. Man has done gross injustice to them to satisfy his lust. Those who agree with me should work for them and help them and repent for their fellow-beings. And the more I think about them the more I wonder what would be the feeling in my heart, should they happen to be my own mothers and daughters? But why, they are indeed my own! To help them out of this situation is the duty of every mar and myself. that is why I have recommended the charka. It will give them necessary protection. I cannot think of anything else which can be of so much help. 'But it is not possible to expect any result unless every gentleman is every town takes its responsibility on his own shoulders.

I do not suppose that with the freedom in our hands, the question should merely be left to individuals. In fact there are dangers in it and a concerted effort on the part of the state and the citizens in every town of India should be made to help these women who are our own mothers and sisters.

The Almighty resides in the hearts of all human beings, and behind the veil of sins lie cords which would vibrate once more as the moment they are treated with consideration and sympathy. The finer instincts would blossom once more as soon as they are out of the present atmosphere for a considerable period and if we meet with success by God's grace, it will be the pride of free India."

In Memoriam, Mohandas Gandhi

Always the simple men, the gentle men,
Lovers of all, brothers of all,
Workers with God, healers of the world.

Who are most mortal, first to fall
Their benediction? Only these
Staccato shots or naked knife,
Finals of force that draw
Harsh curtains on a human life
Yet are the missions gently done
Assassins cannot see
That violence but hurls the mortal
Headlong to immortality:

Harold Applesbaum in a leading U. S. paper—P.G.K.S

Lend-Lease Arms And Central American Unrest

Whether the attack on Costa Rica is eventually shown to be a Nicaraguan onslaught, or an internal revolt partly inspired from over the border, this question is important: whence come the arms which make such constant Central American turmoil possible? The answer lies partly in lend-lease arms shipments from the U.S. during the war, and a strange discrepancy in the amounts granted to various nations.

Costa Rica, close to the Panama Canal, and the most democratic country, got arms valued at dol. 139,000. Nicaragua, then and now a dictatorship, got dol. 628,000. El Salvador, then tightly dictated, got dol. 851,000 while Guatemala, at the time the worst dictatorship of all, got dol. 21,089,000! These differences cannot be accounted for on grounds of population;: Costa Rica has 705.305 people; Nicaragua 1,013,946: El Salvador 1,896,168; and Guatemala 3,45.50,732. In percentages, the dictatorships were favoured out of all proportion.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. MAITRA

MEMORABLE TEST MATCH.—WEST INDIES TACTICS.—MODI FELL A VICTIM.—SPECTATORS' DISAPPROVAL—GLORY OF SPORT.—AMARNATH'S INSPIRING LEAD.—OPPORTUNITY LOST.—A PARADOX.—LACK OF SYSTEMATIC TRAINING.—UMPIRE'S LAPSES —NEED FOR A CHANGE.

One of the most thrilling and exciting matches ever seen on a cricket field either in Bombay or anywhere else in the world was witnessed at the Brabourne Stadium last week. India with their back to the wall fought courageously to gain a favourable verdict against West Indies in the fifth and final Test and thus share the honours evenly with the visitors. That the home team failed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire by the exceedingly narrow margin of six runs clearly demonstrates the rousing character of the battle.

Towards the end the tussle resolved itself into a terrific race against the clock. On the one hand India tried desperately to collect the requisite number of runs and on the other West Indies resorted to every means within their power to prevent the consummation of the home team's object.

WEST INDIES' TACTICS

When John Goddard the West Indies Captain found that India was on the high way to victory he adopted methods of a negative variety so as to prevent its attainment. With a packed field on the leg and on sides, he and Jones bowled consistently to the leg—sometimes wide off the mark and sometimes on the body itself of the batsmen.

If Rusi Mody and Vijay Hazare had the audacity and resourcefulness which Datta Phadkar so heroically displayed later on India would have gained the verdict without any difficulty and in good time too. But these two batsmen, though well set were completely subjugated by the West Indies barricade.

MODI FELL A VICTIM

Rusi fell a victim to the West Indies strategy before he could score a century. That was bad luck for him. But much valuable time was wasted in the process of course Vijay went for the bowling after he crossed the century mark. But he paid the penalty for his gallantry by bodily injury as did Vinoo Mankad before him.

Nobody can blame the West Indies Captain for adopting all the methods which the rules of the game permit for saving the match. Why should he not try for a draw when he found success was out of the question? He would thereby carry away the rubber which was within his grip by virtue of their success in the fourth Test at Madras.

SPECTATORS' DISAPPROVAL

But what the spectators objected to was the stalling tactics of Jones The fast bowler walked up to his starting point at a snails pace every time. As a matter of fact this is his habit. But it was not noticed before. Only when the time-factor loomed large on the eyes of the spectators they became irritated and shouted "shame shame" repeatedly. It is true that the fans were not justified in doing so. But this happens all over the world. Human nature being what it is feelings get the better of manners at exciting moments.

Nonetheless I must add that it would have been more sporting on the part of the visitors if they had not wasted valuable time by these methods.

Have you ever seen a wicket-keeper walking to the square-leg boundary—throwing off his gloves—to pick up the ball? That's what Walcott did! Was it not easier and more convenient for a fielder, unburdened with pads and closed to the boundary to run to it than the wicket-keeper?

Another mode of wasting time was for the wicket-keeper and the slip-and-short-leg fielders to throw the ball—not to the bowler direct but from hand to hand through half a dozen fieldsmen. Ordinarily these things go almost unnoticed. But at that critical juncture it was exasperation to the Indian fans. The tourists would have gained in their prestige had they avoided these methods which are far from sporting.

GLORY OF SPORT

Better to win or lose in a fair and square manner than gain laurels by other methods. That is the glory of sport. But nowadays these Test matches—in fact all international contests in every game—have become a sort of war. It is not the manner of fight so much but the ultimate result which everybody appreciates and admires. Consequently stress is laid more on victory than on the ethics of sport.

I have repeatedly remarked in these columns that Indian sportsmen have no backbone, no grit. But the last Test has given convincing proof against the baselessness of this charge. If their batting performance in the first innings was any indication, there was nothing but an ignominious defeat staring at them in the face.

AMARNATH'S INSPIRING LEAD

Worse still was the position when our opening batsmen, K. C. Ibrahim and Syed Mushtaq Ali succumbed tamely when India's score had not touched even the first decade. Who could have expected at that stage that India would rise to the occasion and give a battle royal to their redoubtable opponents? Everything appeared to have been lost.

It was, however, to the ever-lasting credit of Amarnath, India's Captain, to infuse courage and hope in the timid hearts of his mates. Like a brave Trojan, he stepped into the breach and not only turned the tide of India's mistortune but set a brilliant example to his followers to overcome their nervousness. Tired though he must have been by the unaccustomed duties of a wicket-keeper, he set aside his lethargy and discomfort and went all out to change the disheartening complexion of the game. All praise to him for his brave lead.

OPPORTUNITY LOST.

Modi and Hazare caught the spirit and reacted magnificently. There is not the least doubt that but for their courageous stand India would certainly have lost the match. At the same time it must be also admitted that they might have won the match between them had they batted a little more vigorously and judiciously than they did. Hazare did attack the bowling later on but he fell a victim to the vicious onslaughts of Jones before he could make much headway.

A PARADOX

It is really a paradox why our batsmen fail so miserably in their first attempts. This has happened in almost every Test against West Indies. After seeing their performances in their second ventures nobody can say that they are no good. In fact they are great batsmen in every sense of the term. Still we cannot explain why they are so very inconsistent. They have enough experience at their back. They have visited England and Australia. They have played against foreign teams also at home. They have played against the West Indians so many times that they ought to know their strong and weak points inside out. Still they surrender to them helplessly time and again.

WILLIAMS, the Chelsea inside left makes a flying leap to put over a brilliant centre, despite being tackled by Saunders, the Everton right-back, at Stamford Bridge in the 4th round cup recently.

LACK OF SYSTEMATIC TRAINING

I was discussing this with one of the greatest authorities of cricket,—unfortunately he does not wish me to mention his name—the other day. He said that this kind of failure of collapse by our batsmen was due to their lack of systematic training. They are all natural players who have reached great heights by their instinctive abilities. If they were coached and trained from the beginning—right from their school-days they would not falter and yield in the manner they do against better trained players

He pointed out to me that cricket was most suitable to Indians owing their keen eye-sight, supple wrist and natural agility. But unless these physical advantages are harnessed to methodical training, they cannot be used to the utmost limits. If Indian cricket is to reach the level of Australia and England,—and even West Indies—we must give the necessary training to our boys.

UMPIRES' LAPSES

It is really very disappointing that we missed our first Test Victory by so narrow a margin as by 6 runs. It is said that there was still one ball left in the last over. Who knows that if it was allowed to be delivered, Ghulam Ahmed would not scored a sixer—just as Shute Bannerjee had done before—and carried the day? Far fetched though the presumption may be, it was not beyond the bounds of possibility. Surprising that the umpire should have overlooked it. It is, however, pointed out that this was not only the only over which was short. There were three others. How, did this happen? Generally speaking the umpiring left much to be desired. The Board of Cricket Control owe an explanation to the public why umpires, who were not in the all-India Panel, were appointed in the last three Tests as the expense of those who were. Were they dictated to by the tourists?

NEED FOR A CHANGE

Amarnath was really very unlucky to lose the toss all the five times. This is something of a record in its own way. Had he won it at least once and India had the opportunity of batting first we would have seen how our batsmen fared in such an advantageous position. This chance never came in their way. It is just likely the visitors might have fallen in the same predicament as the home team did. We could not therefore assess the strength and merit of the tourists fully.

Many people hold the view—just as Raja Maharaj Singh has publicly expressed that the present mode of tossing is not quite fair to both the sides. You should have the toss only once—right at the beginning. Then option of batting should go alternately to the opposing teams. It is high time the M.C.C. altered this rule to the advantage of all.

'REDS', CHRISTIANS AND PEACE

By The Right Rev. E. W. Barnes, Bishop Of Birmingham

COMMUNISM is a politico-social movement for the welfare of the common man. Christianity ought to be a religious movement with a similar object. Unfortunately, in many lands the salt has lost its savour.

Lenin was one of the greatest men of the Twentieth Century. The spiritual basis of Communism is lofty humanism. Its leaders have steadily pursued a social policy which has carried it successfully over half the world, as it has lessened the hardships of the poor and spread the advantages of education.

Communism is seeking land reform in countries where Catholic nobles have possessed or still possess, vast estates. The sympathies of the Catholic nobility and clergy were with the old order. But this should not be a reason on why Churchmen in England, Anglican or free church, should violently condemn Communism and write or speak in such a way as to foment war between the western democracies and the Communist states.

I am not a Communist, for I believe that our way of quiet development leads effectively, without revolution to the welfare of the common man. But I desire from us friendly recognition of the greatness of Lenin's achievement, lest misrepresentation and suspicion should lead to the culminating disaster of a third world war.

(Bishop Barnes, issuing this statement, was replying to criticism of a statement he made recently at one of his services: "Some Ecclesiastical leaders, by unwisely contrasting Christianity and Communism and forgetting that Christianity had a Communist beginning, are doing no good service to peace")

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RAJASTHAN KISAN LEADER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, (By Air Mail).

A message received from Udaipur says that Pt. Baleshwardayalu founder of the Rajasthan Bhil Sewak Sangh Bamnia and Bhil-Kisan leader of Rajasthan Malwa has been arrested by the Rajasthan Police. More than 20 lakhs Jahgiri Kisans of Rajasthan and Malwa had started no-revenue payment to the Jahgirdars under the guidance of Pt. Baleshwardayalu and the Kisan Panchayat Bamnia, with the result that the Government of Rajasthan and Madhya-Bharat have abolished the Powers of the Jahgirdars and have decided to take control of the Jahgiri administration.

Madras Government's Retrenchment Decision

MADRAS Feb. 12, (API): The Madras Government had ordered that, as far as possible 12-1/2 per cent of the staff must be retrenched in every department of the Secretariat, stated Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister answering question in the Assembly

Threat Of Soviet Power Drive Looms Over World

Paul Hoffman's Impression After 14-Day Inspection Tour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Marshall Plan Administrator Paul Hoffman said here today that the American people failed to realise that the Russian Politburo was engaged in a power drive which threatened them and the entire world.

Speaking before the Congressional Club, an organisation of the wives of members of Congress, Mr. Hoffman said he returned from his recent 14-day inspection tour of the world "with the absolute conviction that an all-out drive is now on by the Russian Politburo for world domination, a drive that is being waged with an intensity and determination that makes Hitler's efforts seem amateurish by comparison.

"Despite the spy-ring revelations, the Berlin blockade, and other daily newspaper headlines, I believe the American people are still singularly unaware of what is happening and of the seriousness of the danger that threatens them and the entire world.

"In the countries which I have visited, the menace of the Russian power drive is as real to the people as the buzz bombs were to the British at the heights of the air raids on London.

"They know it for what it is a force as ruthless as Ghengis Khan, operating with a finesse that would have done credit to Machiavelli."

Rama Rau Bids Goodbye To Truman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPA).—Indian Ambassador Sir Benegal Rama Rau after calling on President Truman at White House, today said, "In saying good-bye I gave expression to my feelings and told Truman that never in all my career had I met such friendliness towards my country as in my last six months here."

Sir Benegal will leave here February 22, spend two weeks in New York and then a fortnight in London. He said he hoped to arrive in India April 1 or 2.

He remarked, "I can add that Truman was very pleased with what I said to him about the relations between our two countries."

EIGHT JAPS SENT TO GALLOWS

TOKYO, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): Eight Japanese found guilty of crushing to death many American prisoners of war were hanged in Sugamo prison here today.

Among them were Major-General Yoshitaka Kawane and Colonel Kurataro Hirano, convicted of responsibility for the 95 miles "death march" in which 11,200 prisoners died after the surrender of Bataan in the Philippines.

A Lieutenant and five other ranks were hanged for torture and beating leading to the death of prisoners in French Indonesia.

King Farouk Celebrates 30th Birthday

King Farouk I of Egypt celebrates his 30th Birthday on the 11th February, 1949.

Young Egypt has the privilege of having a young king full of inspirations and hopes for the benefits of his people. When Egypt achieved her independence it was a heavy burden for the democratic young king to solve and remove. He tried with his Government and democratic machine to raise up the level of the people, who suffered under a foreign power, suffered from ignorance, suffered from poverty because it was the policy then to subjugate the people.

It is against natural laws for people who belong to a great civilisation, like the Egyptians, to accept bondage under other foreign powers.

The Egyptian followed the people of India in their long and hard struggle for their freedom and the Egyptian leaders followed the steps of the great Indian nationalist movement which was guided by the glorious and historical leadership of Mahatma Gandhi or 'Bapuji' as he is familiarly known. During the long struggle, the young King supported not only the Egyptian political movement but all the Asiatic political movements for freedom.

The Egyptians consider their Farouk not only as a king but as a great leader who thinks only of the benefits of his people. In every difficulty the Egyptians were obliged to face, they always found their King at the front, for this they love him and the Kin is endeared greatly by his people.

"UPHOLD SYSTEM OF BRITISH JUSTICE"

Viscount Jowitt's Plea To India

LONDON, Feb. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Viscount Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, told a meeting of the Indian Students Union tonight: "I am sure you in India will cherish and uphold the system of justice which is our most valuable legacy to you."

"In any constitution, the judges must be completely independent of control by the executive and fearless in the expression of their opinion.

"Rejoice to think that in this hour when justice stands in peril in some countries, India enjoys the tradition of British justice. May it always flourish there."

Whatever the future legal relationship between Britain and India there would always be a "bond of affection and regard between our people", Lord Jowitt added.

About 200 people attended the lecture.

SMUTS GREETED WITH "TO HELL WITH SMUTS"

JOHANNESBURG, February 11 (P. T.I.-Reuter): Fifteen men were taken to hospital after they were attacked and assaulted by a crowd at a political meeting called by General Jan Smuts (United Party) here tonight. Mention of General Smuts' name was greeted with shouts of 'to hell with Smuts" and abuse was hurled at speakers.

Police were summoned, but fighting ended just before they arrived.

Merle Oberon Granted Divorce

JUAREZ, Mexico, Feb. 11 (UPA): Merle Oberon, Hollywood film actress was granted a divorce in the Juarez Civil Court from Lucien Ballard, Hollywood cameraman.

It was a "quickie" divorce granted some 30 minutes after the petition alleging incompatibility was filed before Judge Jesus Barba Cornejo.

Ballard's written consent to the divorce petition enabled it to be granted quickly, court attaches said.

Miss Oberon arrives at nearby El Paso, Texas, last night by plane and left today for undisclosed destination in Arizona. She smiled when the petition was granted but made no comment.

Ballard was not in court but was represented by an attorney.

It was in the same court in 1945 that Miss Oberon was granted a divorce from Sir Alexander Korda, British film producer.

Doesn't Want Music Descending To Juke Box Level

LOSS ANGELES, Feb. 11, (UPA): Composer Igor Stravinsky said in a quarter of a million dollar damage suit today that he does not want his music descending to juke box level without his permission. He charged that the Leeds Music Corporation adapted part of his Fire Bird Suite into the popular song "Summer Moon." A tune which Stravinsky Called "devoid of true musical merit."

S. AFRICA'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. H. T. Andrews, South African representative in Washington, has been appointed South Africa's first Ambassador to the United States it was officially announced here today. This gives effect to the agreement between the Governments of South Africa and the United States to raise the status of their respective legations to Embassies.

5-CRORE CLAIM ON INDIA GOVT.

East Bengal Demands Compensation For Tenants

DACCA, Feb. 11, (A.P.I.): Claims for over rupees five crores are being made on the Government of India by the Government of East Bengal—under the Karachi Inter-Dominion Agreement—in respect of compensation due to tenants whose properties were requisitioned for military purposes by the Government of undivided Bengal.

A Press Note issued today says:—The first statement showing the claim of the people of Faridpur district was despatched on December 20 last and statements of claims from all the Districts are expected to be made available to the Government of India by the end of this month.

The Press Note adds: "The Government of India will make immediate arrangements for preliminary checking at Delhi on receipt of statements there and send their representatives to Dacca, if possible within two months of the receipt of the first statement of the claims and not later than two months after the receipt of the last statement for final check and audit. The final report submitted by their representative as accepted by the Government of India will then make the amount available to the Government of East Bengal for disbursement among the claimants.

Churchill To Speak At U. S. Academy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill will speak at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on March 31, a White House statement announced tonight.

President Truman would visit the institution at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and speak at the convocation there next day, said the statement.

The President was notified this afternoon of Mr. Churchill's acceptance of the invitation

The last time President Truman and Mr. Churchill assisted at an academic ceremony was at Fulton, Missouri, where Mr. Churchill delivered his famous speech on Russian foreign policy, condemning the "iron curtain" in Europe.

Mr. Churchill last spoke in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1943, when he proposed an Anglo-American alliance to a Harvard meeting of Harvard University."

Other visitors expected to attend the ceremonies are Lord Hailey, Baron of Shahpur, former Governor of the Punjab, Sir Ramswami Mudaliar, of India, former President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Sir Richard Livingston, Chancellor of Oxford University, and Sir Henry Tizard, Chairman of the Defence Research Policy Committee.

U. S. ARMS FOR IRAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI): The first shipment of arms and military equipment from the United States has arrived in Iran, according to a report received here from Teheran.

The initial shipment is part of 10,000,000 dollar worth of U.S. surplus supplies bought by Iran under credit arrangement with the United States. An additional credit arrangement has been made to make available to Iran the amount of 16,000,000 dollars for repair, reconditioning and transportation of the supplies.

Sailing Vessels Committee

BOMBAY, Feb. 11 (API): The Sailing Vessels Committee appointed by India Commerce Ministry to examine and report on the steps necessary for the full development of sailing vessels traffic will hold its sittings at east coast ports during the last two weeks of this month.

The Committee will record evidence at Vizagapatam on February 14 and 15, at Coconada on February 16, at Masullipattam on Feb. 17, and 18, at Madras on Feb. 19 and 21, at Cuttack on Feb. 23 and 24 and at Calcutta on Feb. 26 and 28.

BHISE COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

The last date for receiving replies to the questionnaire issued by the Bhise Committee has been extended up to February 20, 1949. Replies are to be addressed to the Secretary, Bhise Committee, Central Office, Poona 1.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 15, 2005
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 14, 1368
Parsi: Shehrever 14, 1318
Sunrise: 7-9 a.m. Sunset 6-30 pm.
Hightide: 00-06, 11-56
Lowtide: 06-13, 18-00

Today's Engagements

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak in English on "Process to abolish Attachment" at the Guadiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road today (Sunday) at 6 pm.

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECHNICAL & SUPERVISORY UNION: General Body meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at Podar College Hall at 9-30 am.

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY: Meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4 pm. at Pioneer High School Hall: Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, will speak on 'Essence of 'Ramayana'.

WELCOME TO REV. DR. KIERKELS: Public Demonstration will be held in honour of H. E. the Apostolic Internuncio to Government of India, Rev. Dr. Leo P. Kierkels, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 pm. on the grounds of St. Mary's High School, Mazagon.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Public lecture on "Religion and the Value of Culture in Modern Life" by Pandit Navinchandraji today (Sunday) at 9 am. in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Fort.

BAND MUSIC: Band Music at Parsi Colony Dadar, Bombay to-day (Sunday) from 6-8 pm. by City Police Band.

INDIAN MUSIC: Indian Music at Victoria Gardens, Bombay to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 pm. by Mr. B. A. Charankar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS. "Nature's Finer Forces" is the subject of public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 pm., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

D& B. LITERARY & WELFARE COCIETY: Public meeting at Beg-Mohamed Bag, Mohamedali Road, at 10-15 am. toady (Sunday) Mr. Joachim Alva, the Sheriff of Bombay will speak on "Ghandhiji's Philosophy and New Age".

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. A. L. Shah will deliver a lecture on "Planets and its Qualities at 2 pm. and Mr. N. A. Vyas on "Practical Palmistry" at 5 pm. to-day (Sunday,) at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Chowpatti Road, Bombay.

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS ASSO. Ghatkopar will be held to-day Progressive Students Association, Ghatkopar will be held on to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 pm. in Marathi School premises, when the subjects of "Gujarat Famine Relief Work" and the scheme of "Vidyarthi Bhavan", (Students House) will be considered.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Bai Moghubai Khurdikar will give a vocal recital at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday) in the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz. Ustad Faiyaz Khan who was scheduled to sing at the Suburban Music Circle is unable to attend due to illness.

BAN ON MEETINGS IN FORT EXTENDED

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has extended up to April 13, 1949 his order banning processions and meetings in the Fort area.

BHONSLE VISITS REFUGEE CAMPS AT KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Feb. 11.

Major General Jagannathrao Bhonsle, Director of Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of Bombay, visited the Kalyan Refugee Camps on Feb. 8. All the five camps representatives (Panchayats) met him separately and put before him their grievances. They complained to the Major General about the bad condition, lack of lighting arrangements and shortage of water supply and the insanitary conditions of the latrines in all camps which are very few and insufficient considering the population of the camps numbering over 80,000. The Major-General promised to look into all their grievances as early as possible and also said that Government's master plan of bringing the camps into townships will be taken into hand and minor constructions will be completed before the arrival of the next monsoon.

SCOUT RALLY

All the Scouts of Kalyan Refugee Camp gathered together at a rally in the Camp No. 3 under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner of Hindustan Scout Association in the beginning of this week. Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan, Secretary Provincial Scout Association and Mr. P. D. Joshi, Organising Commission and Sardar Lakshman Singh were among those who attended the gathering.

SETTING UP INDIAN DRUGS AND DYES INDUSTRY

German Experts To Do Exploratory Work

PATNA, Feb. 12, (UPI): Preliminary works for establishing an Indian drugs and dyes industry are being undertaken under the joint efforts of the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Five German experts, of whom two have already arrived, have been invited by these Governments These German experts, it is learnt, will undertake the exploratory work towards setting up of the industry. If the experts find the industry feasible, a plant will be set up under the joint ownership of the Bihar and West Bengal Governments and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

IMPLEMENTING INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT

Instructions To Officers

The Government of Bombay is taking steps to implement the terms of the agreement reached between the Governments of India and Pakistan at the Inter-Dominion Conference held at New Delhi from December 6 to 14 last.

The necessary instructions have been issued t oall officers and Departments of the Government. So far as Bombay Province is concerned, the agreement relates to the Government's responsibility of protecting the lives and property of minority communities, non-discrimination against minorities, propaganda for the amalgamation of the two Dominions or portions thereof.

Bombay Automobile Employees' Union

The workers of Bombay Garage Ltd. French Motor Car Co. Ltd. and Triangular Motor Co. have each collected Rs. 1001/- totalling in all Rs. 3003/- and have decided to donate the same to the welfare fund of the Bombay Automobile Employees' Union at a gathering scheduled to be held at Peoples Hall, Congress House, at 10 a.m. today under the Presidentship of Sri. S. K. Patil. Sri T. S. Jahagirdhar Advocate who appeared on their behalf in the Industrial Tribunal would also be felicitated on this occasion.

BOMBAY.
SUNDAY, Feb. 13.
244 cretres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Pramila Bai 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Arvinc Parikh 9-0 Pramila Bai 9-15 Baswaraj Rajguru.
244, metres (1,240 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
11-0 Film Music 11-15 Arvind Parikh. 12-15 pm 'Sood' 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sardarbai Karadgekar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon With You.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) till 7-30 pm.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
from 7-45 to 11-0 pm.
4-20 pm. R N Karkare 4-40 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandali 5-0 J K Bannerjee 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandali 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Pramilabai 6-30 Baswaraj Rajguru 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 'Goad' 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Arvind Parikh 8-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Grace Calwell 10-30 Igor Stravinsky.
VARIATIONS
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. News (K) 7-40 Gujarati Geeto
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
41.44 metres (1,240 kc/s)
6-15 pm. Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K)
61.48 mtres (4,830 kc/s)
7-45 pm. Commercial News 8-0 Sharda Kharod and Party 8-15 J K Bannerjee Jagat men 9-0 J K Bannerjee 9-15 E N Karkare 10 Sardarbai Karadgekar.
BARODA
SUNDAY, Feb. 13.
250 metres (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 am. Geet Manjari 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Violin Par Bhairav 6-0 pm. News (E) 6-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-15 For Rural Listeners 6-35 Kumudben Thakor and Party 6-45 Imamali Balamiya 7-0 'Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 7-30 R D Nigoshkar 7-45 Savinay Nivedan 7-55 Musical Interlude 8-0 Kumudben Thakor and Party 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Programme of Music 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Chitra Sangeet 9-30 R D Nigoshkar

VISUAL EDUCATION TO LOOK UP

India Government To Set Up Central Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, will shortly set up a Central Board of Visual Education to co-ordinate the work of Educational Departments of various Provincial Government, stated Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, at a press conference held at New Era School this evening.

Press representatives were invited this evening by the Visual Aids Exhibition Committee to have a preview of the exhibition to be opened tomorrow (Sunday) evening. The exhibition has been organised by the Advisory Board of Visual Education of the Government of Bombay and the Headmasters' Association of Bombay and the Suburbs. The exhibition has sixteen sections and contains interesting features of visual education programme of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. G. K. Clarke, Public Relation Officer, U. S. Information Service and Mr. D.R.F. Brower of British Information Service and Mr. W. H. Hose were present on the occasion by special invitation.

Mr. Saiyidain said:

"The Government of Bombay have launched a five-year programme for expanding the scope of Visual Education both for children and adults. In the past, the work of this Department was only confined to circulating a certain number of films and filmstrips to schools which had projecting facilities. Now, we have built up quite a good library of Indian and foreign educational films—and we are constantly adding to it; we have provided schools with silent or sound projectors—and many institutions have their own machines—and we make our films and filmstrips and lantern slides available to them in a systematic rotation and these are shown not only to children but also to adults of the locality.

In addition, under the direction of two Boards specially appointed by the Government for this purpose—the Advisory and the Technical Boards of Visual Education—we have undertaken the actual production of specially useful educational films.

FIRST GROUP OF FILMS.

The first group of six films under this scheme, is being produced at present under the guidance of the Boards, at selected production centres. Other producers, who are interested in educational films, have been given necessary help and encouragement to enable them to participate usefully in this important cultural service."

EXHIBITIONS AT VARIOUS CENTRES.

Mr. Saiyidain added:

"As a part of the move to popularize visual aids and to make teachers and parents realize their range and possibilities, we have decided to organize Visual Education Exhibition in different parts of the Province for the display of all types of available aids, apparatus and materials. The first Exhibition was held at Poona last November and it attracted large numbers of teachers and others who were able, for the first time, to see the whole field at a glance. This Bombay Exhibition is the second of the series and is to be followed next week by an Exhibition in Bijapur. The fourth one, which will conclude this educational session's programme, will be held at Ahmedabad next month. I hope it will be possible to follow these up with another series of Exhibitions at other centres next session."

THREE DIE OF CAR ACCIDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Three cases of death due to accidents under motor cars were reported at Coroner's Court today. All these accidents took place yesterday.

Yesterday morning, Nagoo Vishram Londe, a 12-year old boy, described as a domestic servant, was knocked down by a BEST bus at Kalbadevi Road. He died on the spot.

At Victoria Garden Road last evening, a 40-year-old woman was knocked down by a car racing along the road. She died before she could be removed to hospital.

Velji Hera walking along Mount Road at Mazagaon was knocked down by a car, which could not be traced so far by the police. The patient was removed immediately to J. J. Hospital, where he died this morning.

Inquest will be held in all these cases at Coroner's Court.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 12, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 12th February, 1949:—

The disturbance over the West Punjab lies this morning over the East Punjab and the adjoining areas. It is likely to pass away across the hills of the East Punjab and the West United Provinces.

Weather has been dry over the country except for local rain in the East Punjab hills and few showers in the plains of the East Punjab and in the west United Provinces and Assam.

Night temperatures were below normal in north-east India, along the north Madras coast and in the east Deccan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 13TH: There will be local thundershowers in the East Punjab and the west United Provinces. A few showers are also likely in the east United Porvinces. A few showers are also likely in the east United Provinces, the Darjeeling hills and Assam.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 12, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during last 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 12th February, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 86 63 0 0 minus 0.1 Allahabad 82 59 0 1.3 minus 0.2, Bangalore 88 61 0 0.5 minus 0.2, Belgaum 87 53 0 0.1 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 76 70 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 83 58 0 0.1 minus 8.9, Cherrapunji 58 42 0 1.4 minus 0.2, Colombo 88 64 8 10.5 plus 0.3, Darjeeling 48 33 0 2.0 plus 0.7, Dehra Dun 72 50 0 7.7 plus 3.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 9: 57 0 0 minus 0.7, Jubbulpore 86 53 0 0.4 minus 1.2, Kodaikanal 63 46 0 4.7 minus 3.9, Madras 89 70 1.0 1.7 minus 5.3, Mahableshwar 79 56 0 0 minus 0.5, Marmagao 88 — 0 0 minus 0.3, Nagpur 88 58 0 0 minus 1.1, Patna 77 58 0 3.8 plus 2.7, Poona 92 54 0 0 minus 0.3, Shillong 53 36 0.4 —.3 plus 1.3, Simla — 3' 0.- 5.0 0, Surat 84 62 0 0 minus 0.3.

CYCLONE OFF AUSTRALIAN COAST

MELBOURNE, Feb. 12, (P.T.I.-Reuter): A big cyclone centre has been reported off the Western Australian coast, closely following three other storms, one of which almost wrecked the former fining boom town of Cooktown, North Queensland.

GOVERNOR SATISFIED WITH JALGAON MUNICIPALITY'S WORK

Replying to an address from the Jalgaon Municipal Borogh on Friday His Excellency, Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay said that the account of the diverse activities of the Municipality showed considerable interest, it was taking in increasing civic amenities in its jurisdiction.;

With regard to the scemes of road construction, daily market, Free Maternity Home and the construction of houses for Harijan employees, he assured it of Governmental support and help.

He, referring to the need for the amendment of the Municipal Acts, said that it would be looked to, if and when, the need arose.

He appreciated the good work that the Municipality had been putting up.

Maharaj Singh Praises Vidya Pracharak Samaj's Work

Replying to an address from the East Khandesh Maratha Vidya Pracharak Co-operative Samaj Ltd. at Jalgaon on Friday, His Excellency, Governor of Bombay, thanking the chairman and secretaries and members of the Samaj, said that he looked with interest to the owrk of dissomination of education that the Samaj was doing in the district and in the rural areas.

He was all the more glad to learn that the Samaj had started a Primary Training College for men and that 400 teachers had already been trained and that 250 were at present undergoing training.

He stressed the fact that there should be an adequate corps of properly equipped teachers to cope with the ever increasing number of pupils who would be flocking to the schools as a result of the policy of the Government to encourage compulsory primary education, and it was gratifying to learn that the Samaj had been co-operating with the Government in the matter.

He also noted with pleasure the adult education programme of the Samaj with a view to liquidate adult illiteracy.

His Excellency asked the Samaj to approach the Director of Public Instruction for the grant for a hostel for the men's training College and a grant and site for the training College of women. The requests would be sympathetically considered he concluded.

Bombay Races

BRAVE PRINCE BEATS PRAMILA IN CHIEF EVENT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters fared disastrously today at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the third day of the Big meeting was decided. The Book-makers, of course, closed on the credit side at the end of the day but a clever coup brought off by Talib on Onslaught in midway programme and La Jawab in the last event did the considerable damage. The most that any Bookie offered on Onslaught was Two's and the connections wagered as it defeat was out of question and the three-year-old colt who had performed like a donkey in his previous outings, scored like a champion, cutting the five furlongs in excellent timing. The Book-makers were taken by surprise in the last event on La Jawab. The big betting connections booked heir first shout Ten and bets pouured in till thee odd boards showed 'Evens'. Antoo rode this winner cleverly, coming from behind and just squeeze home by a short-head from runaway Gay Pilot. La Jawab is a recent arrival from Madras where he was a good winner but the Bookies viewed it leniently and so did the racing enthusiasts. Brave Prince, placed in the front-line by Shaikh, came on to win comfortably the attractive General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Cup from fancied Pramila, Maduri and Minizan placed third and fourth respectively with late efforts. Post Master with a considerably large following ran far below expectations.

Red-hot favourite Tisco, could only place third behind Trumpeldor and Shah Fredoon in the first division of the Malabar Hill Plate. The favourite hit the front early and faltered soon after leaving the second enclosure. Trumpeldor who was chasing the leaders shook the challenge at the distance and went on to score convincingly.

Kalpana, neglected at seventeen put a long run but ultimately had 1 1/4 lengths to spare from Kotidhwaj when recording the first winner in the season for Maharani Seet a Devi Gaekwar of Baroda. Shivneri placed third and heavily supported Little John though vigorously handled by Amir Ahmed could not do beyond his previous fourth.

Besides Talib, trainer Dinshaw Noshirwan also pulled a profitable double through Brilliant Sunshine and Trumpelder while among the Jockeys Chavan alone was succesful with a double.

As outsiders romped home in the events of the pool races, only ten tickets were left solved. Each ticket returned Rs. 13215-8.

The following are the results.

THE SACHIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Maharani Chimnabai's ADORABLE 8-6 Shiba 1
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's SHAH OF IRAN 8-12 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. I. A. G. Moloobhai's ABDEL 8-4 S. A. Kader 3
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's CHANDRAKOR 8-4 Sk. Ahmed 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24.

THE SACHIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Maharani Seetadevi's KALPNA 8-7 Ganesh I
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KOTIDHWAJ 8-13 Uttamsingh 2
Rani of Jetpur's SHIVNERI 9-1 Shaikh 3
Mr. Shapoor A. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 9-4 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Morning, Desert Hawk and Chetna.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 186. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18.

THE KIRKEE PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
M/s. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-0 S. Chavan 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURI PAKODI 8-1 Sk. Ahmed 2
Mr. Hasham Khan's GINGER LADY 8-6 Narayansingh 3
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's GALATEA 8-0 B. Khade 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Nk.
Not run: Riviera.
Time: 1 minute 46 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 157. Places Rs. 40, Rs. 23 and Rs. 31.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. F. R. Chinoy's ONSLAUGHT 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's DESERT KID 8-12 Diab N. 2
Mr. M. Shroff's BIHARI 8-12 P. Khade 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AARZU 8-12 S. Chavan 4
Won by Hk., 1 length, 1/2 length.
Not run: Star of Iran.
Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs 13.

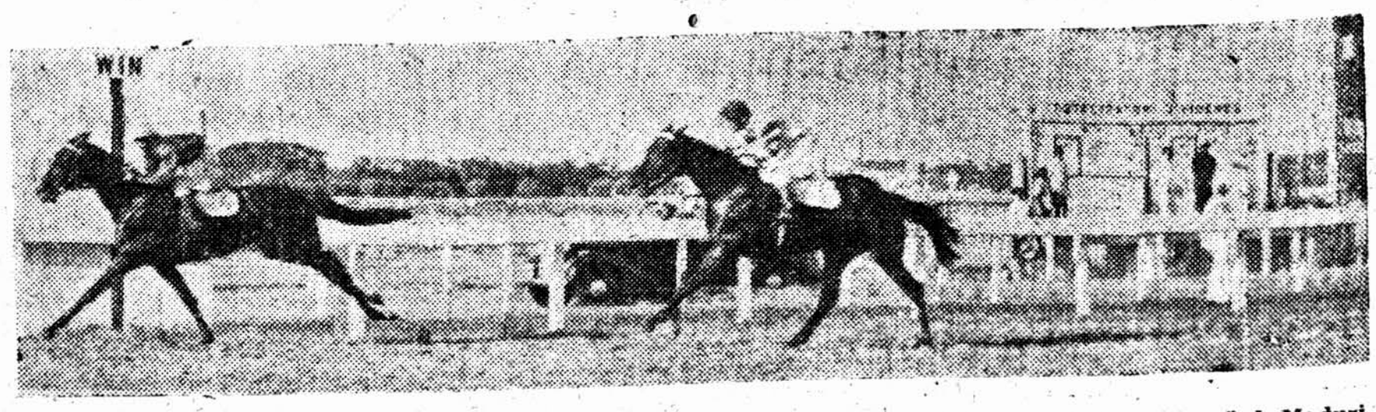
THE MALABAR HILL PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TRUMPELDOR 8-12 Damodar 1
Mr. K. Mancherji's SHAH FREDOON 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. F. J. Guzdar's TISCO 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's GAY VAGABOND 8-12 Russell 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Not run: Chand Chakor, Lerins.
Time: 1 minute 4 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-7 Shaikh 1
K. S. Dilipsinhji and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PRAMILA 8-7 Evans 2
Mr. Rafi's MADURI 8-5 Purtusingh 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's MIMIZAN 9-3 Rickaby 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, Nk.
Not run: Jawahir, Windsor Belle.
Time: 2 minutes 9 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 28.

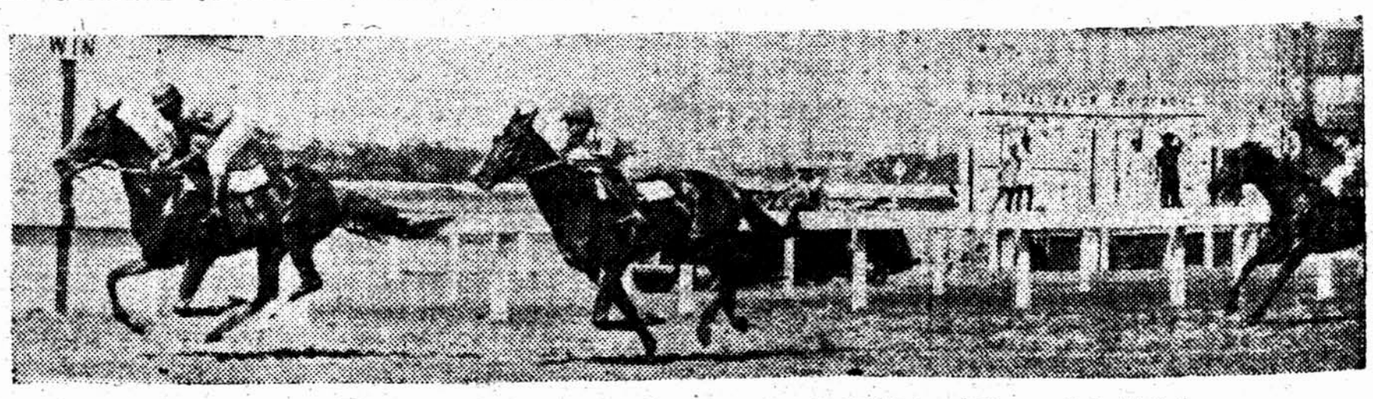
THE UMBERGAON PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-3 S. Chavan 1
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's SHOW ON 8-8 Kheemsingh 2
Kumar Chiman Singh's BRONZEWING 8-0 Jagdesh 3
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's HIKMET 9-0 Jagrupsingh 4
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Not run: Atomic, Gay Sire.
Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50 Places Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17.

THE KIRKEE PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. K. M. Patel's AMIN 8-7 Rickaby 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-8 P. Khade 2
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-7 Mitchell 3
Mr. K. Mancherji's HER EXCELLENCY 8-3 S. Chavan 4
Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, 1 length.
All ran.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 90 Places Rs. 32, Rs. 31 and Rs. 28.

THE UMBERGAON PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. J. Hormasji's LA JAWAB 7-11 Antoo 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-3 N. Dar 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-7 Evans 3
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-8 Amir A. 4
Not run: Here Again
Tote paid: Won Rs. 23 Places Rs. 16, Rs. 34 and Rs. 19.



THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP. 1st Brave Prince; 2nd Pramilla; 3rd Maduri.



THE SACHIN PLATE (Div. II): 1st Adorable; 2nd Shah of Iran; 3rd Abdel.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE (Div. II): 1st Onslaught; 2nd Desert Kid; 3rd Bihari.

THE SACHIN PLATE (Div. I): 1st Kalpna; 2nd Kotidhwaja; 3rd Shivneri.

Import Of Indian Horses Into Kenya

Instructions To Exporters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of East Africa has permitted the import of horses into Kenya from India, provided each horse is accompanied by the certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the animal is in good health and a further certificate that it is free from glanders and surra as determined by approved tests. Such certificates must be dated not more than 21 days prior to the date of embarkation for Kenya. On arrival in Kenya, the horses from India may be subjected to further tests for glanders or surra and in the event of a positive reaction to either of such tests, may be destroyed without compensation.

PAREL HOCKEY

Lewis And Figueredo Cup Tournaments

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the result of the matches played at St. Xavier's College Ground Parel Lewis Cup:—Catholic Gymkhana 1, (Leon D'Souza), St. Xavier's Association 1, (Mendonca).

Anjuna Union walk over Black Spiders.

Figueredo Cup:— Blue Wizards 1, (I. Fernandes), Mazagaon Institute 0.

N. S. WALES ASSURED OF VICTORY IN SHEFFIELD SHIELD

SYDNEY, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales, who have already assured themselves of winning the Sheffield Shield, today made 261 in their first innings in reply to South Australia's 186 here. When rain brought an early close South Australia were one for no wicket in their second innings.

Arthur Morris, the test opening batsman, who has been dissatisfied with his recent form, today played a refreshing innings of 110, made in 139 minutes. Anxious to obtain first innings lead, he forced the pace when rain threatened an interruption. He made many lofty hits to the outfield.

WILLIE PEP REGAINS WORLD FEATHERWEIGHT TITLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (PTI-Reuter). Willie Pep regained his world featherweight title at Madison Square Garden here last night when he outpointed Sandy Saddler over gfteen rounrs.

Saddler who won the title from Pep in October by a knockout in the fourth round, was so confident of victory in this return bout that he had planed to visit Britain in the spring as world champion.

WADIA COLONIES SPORTS ASSOCIATION: The third annual Athletic Sports will be held at the Western India Football Association Ground, Cooperage, to-day (Sunday) Mr. W. Berry, Secretary of the Western India Football Association will preside.

COMFORTABLE WIN FOR G. I. P.

Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament commenced at the Association Ground this evening. The tournament is being run by the Inter Railway Athletic Association. In the first game G.I.P. Railway beat the Railway Board XI easily by four goals to nil after leading by three goals to nil at the breather. In the second game O.T. Railway and South India Raiway were concerned in a goalless draw through extra time was played.

G. I. Rly. won by four goals and were definitely the superior side and they had the measure of the opponents from the start. Munir ran through in the first minute and passed to Bocarro, who was fouled by the opposing goalkeeper but Sullivan lying handy short first time the G.I.P.'s first goal. Then Munir added the second through a solo effort. Shortly before the interval Mulla added the third goal of a short corner rebound After the breather the Railway Boad gave an improved display and G.I.P. Railway scored only once again through M. Bocarro.

In the second game there was nothing much to talk about except that both teams resorted to hard hitting and no combination at all. The referees had very often to pull the various players of both teams for sticks and from this it seems that the rule for sticks is very much laxed up-country and both teams will have to get used to Bombay's mode of refereeing. At the close of play no decision wa reached although extra time was played O.T. Rly nearly scored off a goalmouth scriminage but the S. I. Railway defence saved the situation.

INTERNATIONAL BADMINTON

Malaya's Success Against England

TORQUAY DEVON, Feb. 12. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The England-Malaya badminton match results were as follows:

Teoh Seng Khoon (Malaya) beat R. C. F. Nichols 15—2; 15—2.

Law Teik Hock (Malaya) beat H. J. Wingfield 15—4, 5—7.

Ong Poh Lim (Malaya) beat K. L. Wilson 15—3, 15—0. Wong Peng Soon (Malaya) beat H. R. Marsland 15—0, 15—4.

By winning the first five matches Malaya made sure of success in the contest which was arranged for nine matches.

Ooi Teik Hock (Malaya) beat N. B. Radford 15—3, 15—6

ENGLAND 240 FOR SEVEN IN 4TH TEST

Cheap Dismissal Of Hutton And Compton

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 12. (P.T.I.-Reuter): England, overcoming the handicaps of cheap dismisals of Len Hutton and Lenis Compton on a pitch which gave the bowlers some assistance, scored 290 runs for seven wickets against South Africa on the first day of the fourth test here.

Before play began England were one up in the series with two matches to play.

Hutton was out with only three scored, but then Cyril Washbrook, who played an invaluable inings of 97 and Jack Crapp (51) improved matters with a second wicket stand of 120 runs.

The game fluctuated again when L. Tuckett and C. McCarthy, swinging the new ball, dismissed Compton and Washbrook within eight runs.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground

3-10 p.m. Lusitanian's "B" vs Young Comrades (Provincial).

4-15 p.m. Nizam S. Rly. vs B.B. & C.I. Rly.

5-20 p. m E. I. Rly vs Jodhpur Rly. (Inter Raiway).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SUCCESS IN NATIONAL OLYMPICS

Patiala Athletes Dominate Men's Events

NEW DELHI, February 12 (A.P.I.): The fourteenth All-India Championships were resumed here this morning with fifty kilometres road walk, which was won by Bakhtawar Singh of Patiala after a close finish, O. Rodriques of Bombay being runner up.

Today's fixtures included thirteen finals and four heats but no Indian record was broken.

There was a hectic race between Ram Lingam of Bihar and Gurharan Singh of Patiala in 10,000 metres run, the former winning by a few seconds.

The following are today's results:—

50 Kilometers Walk (Road—Finals)

Bakhtawar Singh (Patiala) First; O. Rodriques (Bombay) Second; Lall Singh (East Punjab) Third; Times five hours, 57 minutes, 5.7 seconds.

Short Put Women—(Finals)

B. Thadani (Bombay First; Usha Raja Ram (Delhi) Second; P. Mendonca (Bombay) Third; Distance 27 Ft. 3 inches.

100 Metres Men—(Finals)

Pinto (Bombay) First; F. Ferron (Bengal) Second; Alfred (Delhi) Third; Time 11.0 seconds.

Throwing The Hammer—(Finals)

Ishen Singh (Patiala) First; Som Nath (Patiala) Second; Baldev Singh (Delhi) Third; Distance 147 Ft. 6/1/5 inches.

10,000 Metres Run Men—(Finals)

Ram Lingam (Bihar) First; Nathoo (Patiala) Second; Gurcha Ran Singh (Patiala) Third; Time 34 minutes 25-4/5 seconds.

Running Broad Jump Men—(Finals)

Niranjan Singh (Patiala) First; Baldev Singh (Bombay) Second; Karan Singh (Rajputana) Third; Distance 21 Ft. 9-5/8 inches.

400 Metres Run Men—(Finals)

Badiali (Bengal) First; Balwant Singh (Patiala) Second; Gurcharan Singh (East Punjab) Third; Time 51 seconds.

Throwing The Javelin Women—(Finals)

B. Gazder (Bombay) First; Jassraj (Delhi) Second; K. Susheila (Delhi) Third; Distance 66 Ft. 1-1/2 inches.

1,500 Metres Run Men—(Finals)

Ranjit Singh (Patiala) First; Mohan Singh (Delhi) Second; Gurdev Singh (East Punjab) Third; Time 4 minutes 3-3/5 seconds.

High Jump Men—(Finals)

Mehnga Singh (Patiala) First; Gurnam Singh (Patiala) Second; V. S. Rao (Bombay) Third; Height 6 Ft.

110 Metres Hurdles Men—(Finals)

J. Vickers (Bombay) First; L. Woodcock (Bombay) Second; Ranvir (United Provinces) Third; Time 15-2/5 seconds.

80 Metres Hurdles Women—(Finals)

V. Peter (Bombay) First; Nalima Gosh (Bengal) Second; B. Richtoo (Delhi) Third; Time 13.8 seconds.

100 Metres Relay Men—(Finals)

Bombay, Delhi, Orissa, Time 43-3/5 seconds.

Ple Valt (Preliminary)

The following six qualified for Finals:—

Dass (Delhi); Ranbir Singh (East Punjab); Jagmohan Singh (East Punjab); S. Chandhri (Bengal); Ranvir (United Provinces); and Mohan Kishen (Rajputana).

400 Metres Hurdles—(Heats)

The following six qualified for finals:—

Kaunds (Bombay); Isher Singh (Patiala); Amarjit Singh (East Punjab); F. Lobo (Bombay); Darshan Singh (East Punjab); C. Seldt (Bengal).

200 Metres Run Men—(Heats)

1st Heat:— L. Pinto (Bombay) 1; Alfred (Delhi) 2. Time 23 seconds.

2nd Heat:— F. Ferron (Bengal) 1; N. K. Dass (Orissa) 2. Time 23-1/5 seconds.

3rd Heat:— Bakshi (Delhi) 1; Gurcharan Singh (East Punjab) 2. Time 23-1/5 seconds.

400 Metres Relay Men—(Heats)

1st Heat:— Central Privinces 1; Bombay 2.

2nd Heat:— East Punjab 1; Patiala 2.

DECATHLON

110 Metres Hurdles

Lals Singh (Patiala) First. Time 20 seconds.

Gurnam Singh (Patiala) Second. Time 18 seconds.

Throwing The Discus

Gurnam Singh (Patiala); Distance 116 ft. 10 inches; Lall Singh (Patiala); Distance 84 ft. six inches.

Pole Vault

Gurnam Singh (Patiala); Distance 8 rit; Lall Singh (Patiala); Distance 7 fit.

Javelin Throw

Gurnam Singh (Patiala); Distance 106 ft. 5 inches; Lall Singh (Patiala); Distance 89 ft. 3 inches.

1,500 metres

Gurnam Singh (Patiala), Time five minutes 39 seconds.

Lal Singh (Patiala), Time five minutes 39-1/5 seconds.

PAKISTAN TO TAKE PART IN BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

KARACHI, Feb. 12 (A.P.I.) Pakistan has accepted an invitation to participate in the British Empire Games to be held at Auckland, New Zealand in 1950

This was announced today when it was stated that all selection trials here will be concluded before November and the teams will travel to New Zealand a month before the games commence.

TENNIS AT MIRAJ

Under the auspices of Barsi Light Railway Tennis Club, Miraj Tennis matches are arranged to mark the 2nd anniversary of the Club from 13th to 15th February.

Finals will be played on 16th when prizes will be distributed.

Ranji Trophy

BOMBAY WELL SET FOR BIG TOTAL

Irani-Mantri Double Century Partnership

MADRAS, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): The third round Ranji Trophy match between Bombay and Madras commenced here this morning in pleasant weather. Ibrahim won the toss and opened Bombay's first innings with Irani as partner. Gopalan and Rangachari were in charge of the attack.

Bombay met with an early reverse in the very second over of the day when Ibrahim was adjudged leg before to Rangachari's third delivery for one when the total was also one.

A prolific double century partnership between Irani and Mantri who came in next however changed the complexion of the game and placed Bombay in a happy position. At the close of play Bombay had made 283 runs for the loss of only four wickets.

Mantri who hit up a brilliant 116 gave an all-round diisplay, featured by drives to the cover, cuts and pulls. He hit one six and 10 fours during his stay at the wicket for 218 minutes. B. R. Irani contributed a valuable 81 for his side.

SCORES:

BOMBAY FIRST INNINGS:

K. C. Ibrahim l-b-w Rangachari ..	1
B. R. Irani c Alva b Rangachari ..	81
M. K. Mantri b Gopalan	116
U. M. Merchant l-b-w Gopalan ..	17
D. G. Phadkar batting	27
P. R. Umrigar batting	22
Extras	19
Total for 4 wickets	283

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gopalan	28	8	46	2
Rangachari	23	5	57	2
Kannan	12	3	32	0
Jaffares	3	0	14	0
Alva	12	5	29	0
Venkatasan	19	2	58	0
Kannyiram	5	1	14	0
Perumal	2	0	14	0

MYSORE OLYMPIC GAMES

New Records Set Up

BANGALORE, Feb. 12. (A.P.I.): The three day meet of the twenty-second Mysore Olympic Games concluded here this evening with two more new Mysore records being established bringing the total new records to nine.

The Bucks Athletics Club (Bangalore Y.M.C.A.) retained their championships with sixty-five points while the Maharaja's own infantry secured the second place with twenty-eight points and Engineering College twenty-six points.

Marjorie Suares, the State Champion, who dominated in almost all the womens events was awarded a special cup for securing the highest individual points (34 points). She shattered Mysore's previous best in running long jump to-day and established a new Mysore record jumping fifteen feet eight and three-fourth inches.

U. N. Observers Meet C.-In-C. Of Indian Army

American and Canadian observers headed by Lt.-Gen. Delvoie, called on Gen. K. M. Cariappa on Thursday. Photo shows: (left to right) Gen. Cariappa. Lt.-Gen. Delvoie, Lt.-Gen. Shrinagesh, Maj.-Gen. Kalwant Singh and Brig. A. V. Tremani, along with other observers.

U. S. Won't Budge Even In Occupied Territories

KENNETH ROYALL'S STATEMENT AT HAWAII RESERVE OFFICERS' MEETING

Reactions To Story Of American Withdrawal From Japan

HONOLULU, February 12 (U.P.A.): United States Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall addressing a joint meeting of the Hawaii Reserve Officers' Association and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce today, declared that the United States has the "finest" military force the United States has ever known in "war or peace."

Royall stated that in the last three months the army average was 18,000 re-enlistments monthly, which is the largest number of men who voluntarily rejoined any service in the history of the world during peacetime.

"CAN MEET ALL COMERS"

Elaborating his earlier statement in which he said the United States could "meet all comers" in any war involving the Far East, Royall declared the United States would stand up for American "rights and principles in all occupied territory. Our President has no intention of backing down and our services have no intention of commending such action."

The statement apparently was aimed at speculation that the United States plans to withdraw from Japan in the event of a war with Russia because the islands were untenable.

It Could Not Be Done, Says Yoshida

TOKYO, February 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida today described reports that the United States might withdraw her occupation forces from Japan as "impossible" "It could not be done at present", he declared.

The Premier dismissed the strategic reasons advanced in news reports. He said there would never be war while the Soviet Union did not have the atomic bomb.

IN JAP PRESS

The Japanese Press today splashed stories from American correspondents stationed in Tokyo, suggesting that the strategic importance of Japan and the Far East had been "written off".

In a long front-page story "Ashi Shibum" said there was a difference of opinion between Gen. MacArthur and high military experts in Washington over the role of Pacific in America's defence plans.

The English language "Nippon Times" said that Japan had been virtually written off as a tenable United States military base.

AUSTRALIA DOES NOT TAKE IT SERIOUSLY

CANBERRA, February 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Australian Government officials here today were not inclined to take seriously Tokyo reports that the United States was now reconciled to the loss of Japan in the event of war.

The Prime Minister Mr. Joseph Chifley declined to comment on the reports, which said some Washington experts advocated early withdrawal of United States occupation forces from Japan.

Mr. R. G. Casey, President of the Commonwealth Liberal Party, said the position would be serious for Australia if the report was correct.

Mr. C. Chambers, Army Minister, quoted by Radio Australia, said there was no suggestion of any alteration in plans for the British Commonwealth section of the occupation forces. He knew nothing, he said, about the report that the United States might withdraw its occupation forces from Japan.

BRITAIN MAKES INQUIRIES

LONDON, February 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The British Embassy in Washington has made enquiries at the State Department about the announcement from Tokyo attributed to a high United States source that United States troops would withdraw from Japan in the event of war, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He refused to disclose what answer had been received. The British Government has not yet been in touch with the Dominion Governments over this pronouncement, he said, but it is generally expected in diplomatic quarters here that views will be exchanged between members of the British Commonwealth shortly.

Eisenhower's New Post

Chairman Of Joint Chief Of Staff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman announced today that General Dwight Eisenhower will serve temporarily as Chairman of the joint chief of staff. The White House gave no explanation of the appointment, which was announced in a brief note issued by the President's Assistant Press Secretary.

Summoning reports to his office, the Assistant Press Secretary told them: "The President announced today that arrangements have been completed whereby General Dwight Eisenhower has been assigned temporarily as Principal Military Adviser and consultant to the Commander-in-Chief (the President) and the Secretary of Defence (Mr. James Forrestal)

"In this capacity, he will sit in the meetings of the joint chiefs of staff and act as presiding officer. Out of consideration for General Eisenhower's other commitments, it is planned that this arrangement will be relatively short duration."

General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander during the war, retired from the United States army early last year to become President of Columbia University.

Eisenhower As Military 'Umpire'

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): Service rivalries and the need for action on priority strategic problems are the chief reasons for General Eisenhowers's appointment as Presiding Officer over America's Joint Chiefs of Staff, the "New York Times" Washington Correspondent wrote today.

President Truman is expected to ask Congress to amend the National Security Act to create a single Chief of Staff, dominant over all three armed forces, to minimise inter-service competition.

It is felt that Eisenhower, as a sort of "military statesman" might serve as an effective umpire in clearing the jam of national security projects not being completed because there is no one to put essential plans in their order of priority and ensure they were carried out.

Gen. Sir Neil Ritchie

LONDON, Feb. 11. (PTI-Reuter): General Sir Neil Ritchie, British Commander-in-Chief Far East land forces, will next year become head of the British army staff in Washington, and military member of the joint services mission there, the War Office announced tonight.

The changeover, in which General Ritchie will relieve General Sir William Morgan, the present British Army Chief in Washington, will take place in February 1950.

General Ritchie's successor in the Far East next February will be Lieutenant-General Sir John Harding, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command (England).

GREEK GUERILLA ATTACK FLORINA

ATHENS, Feb. 12. (U.P.A.): The Greek General Staff announced that a strong guerilla farce attacked the Macedonian boarder town of Florina early today.

BOMBAY MAHASABHA OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Alleged Subversive Activities And Arms Find

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eight men alleged to have been engaged in "subversive" activities were arrested in the course of last week by the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., who believe that with these arrests a "secret plot" with its ramifications extending to many important cities and towns in India has been foiled.

The arrested men who are mainly R.S.S. and Mahasabha members, include the Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Bhide.

It is stated that the police during their investigations, have recovered a revolver, a large quantity of ammunition and a number of letters and other documents connected with the alleged plot.

Further investigations are continuing.

LIVE CARTRIDGES FOR MORARJI

C.I.D. Intercept Parcel At G. P. O.

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Bombay City Police last week intercepted a "mysterious-looking" parcel addressed to Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, at the General Post Office. The parcel, when opened, was found to contain live cartridges, it is learnt.

Enquiries revealed that the parcel was sent from the Chinch Bunder Post Office. Further investigations are proceeding. No arrests have been made so far.

The Phalton Road Police, who have taken charge of the parcel which among other combustibles contained a bundle of cartridges also are making inquiries into the find. The C.I.D. stepped into the investigations, the moment the Phalton Road Police completed the preliminary formalities after the postal authorities had made over the parcel to them.

It appears the postal porter who was handling the parcel after its arrival at the G.P.O. found that the parcel was damaged and brought the matter to the knowledge of his superiors On closer scrutiny the contents of the parcel were found to be combustible cargo.

The accidental interception, it is said, prevented the parcel from being directly delivered to the Home Minister who deals with all personal post himself. It is said that all correspondence, letters and parcels posted to the Home Minister as personal are received by him.

The police have not yet been able to ascertain who sent the parcel; neither was it disclosed from where it came.

It is learnt that the combustibles in the parcel have been sent to the Chemical Analyser

RUSSIANS SHUT OFF MERCY FOOD TO BERLIN

BERLIN, Feb. 12, (U.P.A.): American authorities disclosed today that the Russians have closed zonal borders to mercy food shipments brought into Berlin by the Swedish Red Cross for underfed children.

Stop Press

U. S. ARMY DENIES AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army denied today that there was any plan to withdraw American occupation forces from Japan.

DO IT WITHOUT REQUEST

BUDAPEST, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): Hungary today "suggested" to the United States that it should withdraw Col. Peter U. Koplestk, Assistant Military Attache in the American Legation here, "before the Hungarian authorities request it officially".

HUNGARY BREAKS WITH U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Hungarian Government to-day formally demanded that the United States recall its Minister to Hungary Mr. Selden Chapin.

Godse Not To Appeal

BUT FIVE OTHERS TO DO SO

NEW DELHI, February 12 (U.P.I.): Nathuram Vinayak Godse, who has been sentenced to death on the charge of assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, will not file any appeal against the judgment of the Special Court, the "U.P.I." learns. The decision has been taken, it is gathered, following consultations among the defence counsel who appeared in the murder trial.

FIVE WILL APPEAL

Narayan D. Apte, Vishnu Ramkrishna Karkare, Madanlal Pahwa, Gopal Godse and Dr. Parchure will, however, appeal against their sentences and the appeals will be filed in the East Punjab High Court on February 14, through Mr. B. Banerjee, advocate.

It is expected that Mr. P. R. Das of the Patna High Court Bar will argue the general conspiracy charge which was established against all the appellants, in the Special Court at the Red Fort.

SAVARKAR ARRIVES IN CITY

Mr. V. D. Savarkar arrived in Bombay by the Amritsar Express at about 10-45 a.m. today as the train was running two hours late.

He was escorted by the Punjab Security police and although a small group of his admirers were present at the Dadar station where he detrained, he was quickly escorted by the city police to a waiting taxi, which drove him to his house.

Before entering his house, however, he was garlanded by some of his followers.

Inquiries in police circles if there would be any order of restraint on his movements elicited the reply: "He is a free man."

MRS. PANDIT TO SUCCEED RAMA RAO

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

According to lobbies Vijayalakshmi Pandit has been selected to succeed Sir Rama Rao as India's ambassador at Washington.

J. Vasugar, lately head of India's supply mission in Washington has been selected to become India's first ambassador in Argentine.

Mr. Y. N. Sukhtankar, I.C.S., has been appointed India's Representative on Communication and Transport Conference of U.N.O. it is learnt.

DELHI DRIVE AGAINST STRIKE EPIDEMIC

Speedy Legislation To Ban Stoppage Of Work In Essential Services

DRASTIC STEP TO PREVENT PARALYSIS OF COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC LIFE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI FEBRUARY 12.

ORDINANCE OF SPEEDY LEGISLATION THROUGH PARLIAMENT BANNING LABOUR STRIKES IN ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS RAILWAYS, POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ARE ENVISAGED HERE.

The Legislation will seek dismissal of persons who resort to strike and deprive them of residential accommodation, grainshop concessions, provident fund etc., and ban their re-employment for a period of three years.

The step is designed to prevent paralysis of country's economic life as planned by railwaymen and postal employees.

Meanwhile all possible steps are being taken to avoid the strike. The President, Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Jay Prakash Narain, and its Secretary, Mr. Guruswami, are here to discuss matters with the Railway Board. Mr. Jay Prakash Narain also had two prolonged interviews with the Communication Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

RALWAYMEN TO SERVE STRIKE NOTICE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12 (API.) The Indian Railwaymen's Conference which met here today at the invitation of the E. I. and Assam Railroad Workers' Union, adopted a resolution deciding to serve strike notice on the Government of India and the respective Railway managements for a general strike on all Indian Railways on March 9.

The Conference also denounced the action of the A I R F leadingship in having set out on a path of what it called "berayal and surrandes."

The conference was attended by representatives of the South Indian Railway Labour Union Assam Railroad Workers' Union, the B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union, the E. I. Railroad Union in a Joint Action Committee, B. B. N. R. Central Railway Workers' Union, B. I. P. Railwaymen's Union E. B. Railway Workers' Union, Council of action, B. K. and A. K. Railway Workers' Union and the O and T. Railroad Workers' Union.

Mr. Yoti M.A., Vice President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation said that negotiations which were being carried on by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain President of the A I R F unauthorised. He challenged Mr. Jaiprakash Narain to prove if one single demand of the Railwaymen had been met.

Nehru Arrives In Ahmedabad

(RIGHT) PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ALIGHTING FROM AEROPLANE. (LEFT) PT. NEHRU MEETING LOCAL LEADERS.

NANKING PEACE ENVOY RESIGNS

Sequel To Split On Government's Policy And Reds' Delaying Tactics

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 12 (F.T.I.-REUTER): GENERAL CHANG CHIH CHUNG, MEMBER OF CHINA'S INNER CABINET, TODAY RESIGNED FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOUR-MAN PEACE DELEGATION.

This was announced by an official spokesman at Nanchow, capital of Kansu Province, one of four provinces of which he is Governor-General. There was no report of its acceptance by acting President Li Tsung-Jen at Nanking.

CAUSE OF RESIGNATION

General Chang's action was believed to be prompted by discouragement at the split over Communist policy within the Chinese Government and Communist delay in arranging talks. A recent China Central News Agency report said that when Gen. Chang flew home from Nanking at the end of January he was prepared to sign a local trade agreement. Russia might expect oil and mineral resources, including the atom ore,uranium from Sinkiang Province, bordering the Soviet Union, one of the four provinces of which Chang is Governor.

CURRENCY TAKES RECORD DIVE

China's inflated gold yuan currency took another record dive today as public misgivings grew over the Government split. From an opening rate of 1,600 the United States dollars (five shillings) went to 1,900 gold yuan. The price of rice, staple food of China's millions, rose from 8,000 gold yuan to 12,000 gold yuan a picul of 170 pounds.

Two hundred doves were realesed at today's opening of a Peace Promotion conference sponsored by the Shanghai Government and attended by 50 delegates from fifteen provincial and municipal councils.

Those present bowed three times to a flag-bedecked portrait of Doctor Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic who died in 1925.

FLOUR FOR COAL

The Chinese steamer 'Greater Shanghai' flying the flag of the Chinese-British Kailan Mining Administration left Shanghan today with 30,000 bags of flour for the Communist-held port of Chinwangtao.

Her departure followed arrangements with the Communist authorities at Tientsin for an exchange of 300,000 bags of flour for 100,000 tons of North China coal, badly needed in Shanghai.

NANKING MAY ABANDON TSINGTAO

The Nationalist High Command has decided to abandon Tsingtao, it was authoritatively revealed today.

Karen Attack Repulsed

RANGOON, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government forces early today repulsed a combined Karen and Communist dawn attack on the Irrawaddy Delta Town of Pyapon, 45 miles from Rangoon.

A Government communique said that the insurgents force numbered more than 1,000 men, and that 30 of the attackers were killed in street fighting.

The Governmen communique also reported assaults on rebel concentrations near Moulmein claiming 21 insurgents killed. A lull was reported in fighting on the Insein sector.

BASSEIN FREE OF REBELS

An U.P.I. message adds:

Karen deserters from the army at Prome attempted a march on February 7, southwards passing Nattalin in Tharawaddy District. The Union Air Force strafed them between Nattalin and Zigon. Twenty-five of their 50 minor trucks were damaged and all ammunition therein exploded. It is believed that insurgents casualties were considerable.

Government forces have occupied Kanthonsint quarter in Bassein, where Karen insurgents had their camp earlier, according to an official statement. Bassein town is now entirely free of insurgents and concervancy measures have been resumed.

AHMEDABAD ACCORDS BIG OVATION

Plane Arrives Late Owing To Strong Headwinds

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12. (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India, received a great welcome from Gujerat when he arrived here this morning by air on a two-day visit. He is visiting Ahmedabad after 12 years.

The Prime Minister was accompanied from Delhi by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr: Jivaraj Mehta, Premier of Baroda.

Pandit Nehru was received at the airport by the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Saurashtra Premier. Mr U. N Dheber, Mr. Dinker Rao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister, Bombay, Mr Khandubhai Desai, the Gujerat labour leader, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Wadilal Lalbhai, Mr. Kanyalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and other prominent local Congress leaders. The Prime Minister's plane was about 50 minute late owing to strong headwinds encountered on the way.

On alighting from the plane, the Prime Minister was garlanded by Mr. Morarji Desai and was introduced to the prominent leaders who had come to receive him. Pandit Nehru inspected a guard of honour provided by a combined detachment of Home Guards and the city police. He then drove to the residence of the Commissioner of the Northern Division Mr. U. M. Mirchandani.

The two mile route from the airport to the Commissioner's bunglow was lined with big crowds who cheered the Prime Minister as he drove past.

After a hurried breakfast the Prime Minister began his engagements with a visit to the Sabarmati Ashram.

Maharashtra 363 For Nine Wickets

CAWNPORE, Feb. 12. (A.P.I.): For little less than five hours Maharashtra indulged in a veritable orgy of rungetting against U.P to come a total of 363 runs for nine wickets in the first day lay in the third round Ranji Trophy match now being played here in the Green Park.

Maharashtra test player young Deodhar and P. G. Joshi were almost responsible for the success of Maharashtra batting adventures on Saturday's game while Ranji Sinha Rahmat and Shukla shared the credit for U.P.'s bowling side.

Rege who was at the wicket for 112 minutes for his 93 had thirteen fours to his credit.

BIHAR VS. HOLKAR

JAMSHEDPUR, February 12 (A.P.I.): The third round match in the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranjit Trophy between Holkar and Bihar commenced this morning at the Keenan Stadium. Bihar batting first scored 188 in their first innings while Holkar replied with 46 for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

LONDON, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Halvard Lange, Foreign Minister of Norway, on his way home to Oslo by air from America, will call on Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, on Monday morning.

"Our Ideal Is To Create Classless Society"

NEHRU ON IMMENSE TASK AHEAD OF COUNTRY

Call To Capital And Labour To Change Outlook

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 12. (A.P.I.): SQUADS OF POLICE AND HOME-GUARDS BATTLED WITH CORDON-BREAKING CROWDS THIS EVENING AS THE PRIME MINISTER PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ADDRESSING A MASS OPEN AIR MEETING HERE AND CALLED FOR SUSTAINED WORK ON THE PART OF LABOUR, LESS OR NO PROFITEERING ON THE PART OF CAPITAL AND STEPPED UP PRODUCTION ALL ROUND—IN THE FIELDS AND IN THE FACTORIES.

Pandit Nehru arrived in Ahmedabad at noon today on a two-day tour of Gujerat—which, incidentally, is stricken with the flight of famine in widespread areas.

Almost the first thing he did on arrival was to speed to the nearby Sabarmati Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi which he last visited some twenty years ago.

Speaking at the public meeting he reminded the people of the vast untapped resources of the country, its abundant manpower and said: "Our ideal is to create a classless society where economic democracy can prevail. This can be attained only by work all round. The need of the hour is to produce more. There was industrial peace in many parts of the country but in many other parts there was talk of strikes in the air. He was not prepared to deny the right to strike. "But strike at this juncture of our national life will be injurious to the country and retard progress. I would say the same thing about capital. They had utilised the present crisis to amass more wealth. They should change their outlook and adjust themselves to the changing conditions."

Pandit Nehru said almost the same thing in his speech before the Labour Workers Union.

Here are the other points made by the Prime Minister:

(1) Government: Pandit Nehru said he welcomed informed and responsible criticism of his Government. It was the inherent right of a democracy to criticise and make constructive suggestions to the movement of the day. It was complained in certain quarters that he (Pandit Nehru) was internationally minded and devoted less time to internal affairs than he did to other countries. "We must realise that in the world of today contacts with other countries are essential no from a prestige point of view but in our own interests to further our own trade relations and economic advantage", he said.

(2) The threatened railway strike: "If the Strike materalise it will cease to be a strike to secure economic betterment. It will be a political strike meant to upset the Government. This will be highly improper. Government should be changed by the ballot and not by strikes."

(3) SOCIALISM: Socialism in itself was a good thing. It might come to this country as well. "But Socialism is not a consummation which could be brought about by mere legislative enactments. The necessary conditions precedent for socialism must be created. Otherwise it will mean starvation and misery for another twenty years or more with no prospects on any tangible result in the end."

DUTY OF INDIANS

The crowd, which had gathered, cheered the Prime Minister. Pandit Nehru stood at the verandah and looked pensively at the gathering for a few minutes and said that this was not a new place to him. Often in the past, many years ago, he used to come there. But now he was there as a pilgrim. He was reminded of the years past, of how many times he came there and what he did. The picture of Mahatma Gandhi stood before him and this was hardly an occasion for a speech. He would, however, remind them of the great responsibility that rested on them. They must carry the torch and the message, which Mahatma Gandhi gave, wherever they went.

"CONGRESS HAS A LOT TO ACHIEVE"

The Congress had a lot to achieve, Pandit Nehru said, and must function as a disciplined and strong body to achieve its ends. They were today bereft of the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and his strength to attract people. So the responsibility of the Congress was even greater today. At no time had the membership of the Congress exceeded five millions. At the same time it could not be said that the rest of the people of this country were opposed to the Congress or that the Congress had not or did not work for the good of the masses. So today it was even more important for the Congress workers to caryr on the task to make India strong. They must realise what would happen if there was no Congress today. The cohesion which they built up would be lost and the country would disintegrate.

Pandit Nehru said that cities like Ahmedabad, which produced textiles, had their problems. Congressmen should see that there was no profiteering.

Pandit Nehru next spoke on the need to evolve a national language for India. This question had engaged the attention of Gandhiji for several years and they all knew his solution.

The Prime Minister deprecated the current controversies on this question and asked Congressmen in Gujerat to realise that a healthy living language must necessarily absorbs ideas and words from other languages as well. Otherwise it would become a dead language. The vitality of a language was known from its capacity to take words from other languages and today whatever the type of language we evolved must necessarily draw upon other languages for technical and scientific terms. Otherwise progress would be barred and the country would be thrown backward.

One Killed And Several Injured In Stampede

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): One man was stampeded to death by the milling crowds which thronged to hear Pandit Nehru at a public meeting here. Over a score of people received simple injuries. Many fainted and had to be removed in the waiting ambulance cars.

was from here that the famous Dandi March recalling Buddha's renunciation, of old began on March 12, 1930."

Pandit Nehru is said to have visited this place about 20 years ago. In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi disbanded the Ashram and shifted his headquarters to Sewagram, a village near Wardha.

Pt. Nehru was received at the gates of the Ashram by Mr. Narhari Parikh who was once secretary to Mahatma Gandhi and who is at present managing the Ashram which is engaged in Harijan uplift work.

INDIA'S NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Nehru's Address At Sabarmati

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): "I am here as a pilgrim", said the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visited the Sabarmati Ashram at noon today.

Pandit Nehru walked through the room, where Mahatma Gandhi lived worked for many years, to the verandah overlooking the Sabarmati river.

A large number of men, women and children had gathered in the open space in front to hear the Prime Minister.

A tablet placed in the verandah reads "here were Mahatma Gandhi's and Kasturba's residential quarters from 1918 to 1930. From here were inspired all his national activities. It

INDIA'S HOMAGE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

"Asthi Immersion Day" Observed In Towns And Villages

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (UPI): India observed today as the "Asthi Immersion Day" to mark the first anniversary of the immersion of ashes of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, in the Sangam at Allahabad.

In Delhi, the celebrations began early in the morning with 'prabhat pheris' in different parts of the City and recital of "Ram Dhun".

Flag-Hoisting ceremony was performed in various localities. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting while unfurling the national flag, at Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk, exhorted the people to follow in practice the lofty ideals of truth and nonviolence preached by Mahatma Gandhi and not to be content by merely paying lip-service to im.

In the afternoon, a mile-long cosmopolitan procession, comprising men, women and children of all communities, belonging to various Congress Committees and other non-communal organizations, marched through the principal streets and bazars of the City and terminated at Rajghat.

The processionists carried a bust-size statue of Mahatma Gandhi placed in a chariot and shouted slogans "Mahatma Gandhi amar rahen" (long live Mahatma Gandhi) and "Quomi hakumat ko mazbot karo" (strengthen the national Government). Slogans were also raised condemning communalism, black market, etc.

'SHRADDHANJALI DAY' AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12 (A.P.I.): Solemn ceremonies marked the observance here to-day of "Shraddhanjali Day"—in observance of the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes immersion in the holy Sangam.

A procession started from the Railway station with a beautifully decorated portrait of Mahatma Gandhi placed on an open truck. It passed through the same route taken last year by the "Asthi" procession. When the procession reached the Sangam the flowers, wreaths and garlands placed on the portrait were immersed at the confluence with due rituals.

A public meeting was held near the Sangam at which prayers were offered and "Ram Dhun" recited.

The city observed a complete 'Hartal' to-day, shops remaining closed. Educational institutions and some offices observed holiday to-day

Gandhi Ghats At Paunar

WARDHA, Feb. 12 (API.) Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa Governor of C. P. and Berar, announced at Paunar today on the occasion of the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's Tsthi immersion, that the Provincial Government had decided to construct Gandhi ghats at Paunar

Paunar and Pawnar on the banks of the rivers Paunar and Nerbuda. Last year Ceentral Province's share of the ashes of Mahatam Gandhi were immersed at these two places.

AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 12 (UPI): The first anniversary of Gandhiji's ashes immersion ceremony was observed in Pownar Sarvodaya Fair today. Thousands of people from Nagpur and surrounding villages assembled at the Fair to pay homage to Gandhiji.

"Twelfth February is an important Day and I hope every year people will come here to pay tributes to Gandhiji and act according to his ideals" observed Acharya Vinoba Bhave speaking on the occasion.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in the course of his speech, appealed to the people to contribute liberally towards the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 12 (UPI): "The salvation of the people and the nation lies in following the ideals set forth before us by Mahatma Gandhi", said Swami Ramanand Tirth, President, Hyderabad State Congress, at "Ashti Immersing Day" ceremony at the banks of the historic Musa River in the presence of a large gathering today.

"Love and not hatred should dictate our acts", Swamiji added.

The celebrations included mass prayers and sacrificial spinning during the day.

AT RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, Feb. 12. (A.P.I.): The first anniversary of the Mahatma Gandhi's "Asthi immersion" was observed by people of Rajkot, where Gandhiji passed some years of his childhood during his school days, by prayers and spinning in the morning and prayers and mass spinning in the evening. The observance took place in the National School premises where Mahatmaji was staying during his fast about ten years ago.

U. N. COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME

Talks With Bajpai On Monday

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (A.P.I.): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, which met this morning at Baroda House, decided to invite Dr. Otto Wenger and Dr. Roland Marti, representatives in India of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to meet the Commission on February 14 at 11 a.m.

Dr. Wenger and Dr. Marti, who have recently been working on refugee relief, will acquaint the Commission with their experience in the field.

Earlier, the Commission welcomed Ambassador Robert Van de Kherchove of Belgium, who took his seat with the commission for the first time this morning.

On Monday afternoon at 4-30 p.m., the Commission will meet Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Department of External Affairs and hear his Government's views on the truce agreement, namely part II of the resolution of August 13, 1948.

On Wednesday February 16. the Commission is expected to hear a report from its military adviser, Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvoie.

U. N. PALESTINE COMMISION IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Feb. 12, (U.P.A.): The United Nations three-man Palestine Concilation Commission arriver here today to discuss an overall Palestine settlement with Egyptian authorities.

Pablo Azcarate, United Nations Middle East observer who accompanied the Commission said the Commissnon will remain in Cairo until uesday and then visit Jedda, Amman, Jerusalem, Baghdd, Damascus and Tel Aviv.

TWO CRORES FOR CIVIL AERODROMES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (UPI.) Schemes for a capital works programme for the Meteorological Department, provision of transport facilities for the communications and aerodrome organisations of the Civil Aviation Department, purchase of landing mata for emergency purposes for the Civil Aviation Department, levy of a stationary charge in respect of postal envelops and programme of capital works for the Posts and Telegraphs Department and civil aerodromes were among the important items approved by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Communications at its meeting in New Delhi today Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister, of Communications, Government of India, in the chair.

To meet the growing needs of aviation meteorological centres have been established in the airfields.

The committee approved of the proposal to levy a stationary charge in respect of articles of postal stationary.

The programme of capital works for the development of civil aerodromes in 1949-50 relate mainly to the construction of residential quarters and the establishment of wireless transmitting stations to various aerodromes. A sum of Rs. 1,81,55,480 will be incurred over a period of 2 to 3 years for this purpose.

GILDER ON JOG PROJECT.

HUBLI, Feb. 12. (A.P.I.): Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Minister for Health, who left for Bombay to-day said electricity from the Jog project in Mysore would be made available to Hubli in the first instance and if there is any surplus it would be extended further north.

Earlier to-day Dr Gilder inspected the site of the Chitguppi hospital with a view to study the utilisation of the land for the purpose of establishing a medical college in Hubli.

NAGPUR, Feb. 12 (API): The Provincial Textile Standing Committee has decided that the labour leaders should issue a joint appeal to workers of the Empress and other mills in the province, who are on strike, to resume work immediately on the basis of the recent adjudicator's award.

PANDEMONIUM AT MADRAS MEETING

MADRAS, Feb. 12, (U.P.I.): Pandemonium prevailed for over an hour this evening at the Gokhale Hall, where a protest meeting was being held against the consideration of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949, by the Legislative Assembly before the passing of the new constitution.

At the commencement of the meeting, Swami Satyananda Saraswathi, who undertook a fast unto death since January 24 last, demanding postponement of consideration of the above Bill, announced the breaking of his fast.

The meeting could not be continued due to a large section of those assembled there being opposed to the meeting and they began to indulge in throwing brickbats, rotten eggs, tin pieces, etc.

The Swamiji sustained some minor injuries. The police, however, intervened and restored order.

Excommunication Still In Vogue

VATICAN, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): The Consistorial Congregation announced today the ex-communication of all those concerned in the trial and condemnation of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary.

Pope Calls For Mass To Amend Insults To God

The Pope today published an Apostolic Exhortation to Catholic Bishops throughout the world in which he declared "never as today have the forces of evil the deniers of God and the destroyers of religion appeared so aggressive and so obstinate in their terrible work".

The Pope declared that all means were being used to destroy faith in God in the hearts of men in the name of "materialistic atheism that deprives them of every spiritual dignity, making them slaves of the oppressors".

The exhortation called on all Bishops to increase their prayers and gave permission for all Catholic priests to celebrate a Second Mass on Passion Sunday, April 3 to amend the insults to God.

MADRAS, February 12 (U.P.I.): The Telugu Bhasha Samiti constituted by the Madras Government to promote Telugu culture is bringing out a model volume of their Encyclopaedia in Telugu early next month.

BARODA MERGER

Not Likely To Be Delayed Beyond May 1

BARODA, Feb. 12, (U.P.I.): The merger of the Baroda State with the Bombay Province is not likely to take place before May 1, 1949, the "United Press of India" learns. This was the date originally fixed for merging and authoritative quarters here state that nothing has happened in the recent conference in Delhi between the States Ministry and the officials of the Governments of Bombay and Baroda to warrant an earlier merger, nor is there any inclination anywhere to delay the merger beyond that date.

Enquiries made in official quarters about the future of the Baroda State officials indicate that almost 90 per cent of the staff members of the present Baroda Secretariat are likely to be absorbed, and reports that 40 per cent of the staff would be retrenched are entirely without foundation.

It is also learnt that some of the Baroda civil servants are likely to be utilised by the Saurashtra Government which is said to be in need of efficient and experienced civil officials. An official of the Saurashtra Government is likely to be deputed to visit Baroda shortly in this connection.

The recent Delhi conference is understood to have discussed and come to a tentative arrangement about the distribution of the various departments, originally controlled by the Baroda State, among the Bombay Province and the Centre. The financial position as a result of re-distribution of these departments is likely to be considered soon.

Framing Of Travancore Constitution

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 12, (UPI): The Travancore Congress Parliamentary Party today decided to defer the task of framing a constitution for the state, by the representative body, until a model constitution is released by the States Ministry.

Meanwhile, the drafting committee of the body has recmmended framing of the constitution for the state under aegis of the ruler as its objective.

INDONESIAN REACTION TO RESIGNATION OF DUTCH MINISTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): An Indonesian Republican statement issued in New York on the resignation of Dr. E. M. J. A. Sassen as Dutch Minister of Overseas Territories said:—"World revulsion at the cowardly Dutch aggression has become too strong for even Dr. Sassen to stand"

This statement, issued by Dr. Soemitro, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Indonesian Republic to the United Nations, said that Dr. Sassen was an exponent of the most reactionary group in the Dutch Cabinet and represented the Catholic party "who ultimately decided Dutch policy towards Indonesia".

ONLY SOLUTION FOR INDONESIAN PROBLEM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12, (U.P.I.): Dr. Maramis, Foreign Minister of the Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia, in a statement today, declared that "no solution of the Indonesian problem is likely before the Republican territory and Government are restored".

Dr. Maramis said: "The Dutch plan to offer transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia before the middle of this year, but with retention of certain powers by the Crown Representative for a period after the abovementioned transfer may confuse "bona fide" minds. One should not overlook the fact that the Dutch at the same time declare that the Republic does not exist any more. They even no longer recognise the Republic as a political entity within her own territory".

WARNING AGAINST CONDITIONAL TRANSFER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): Stating that the latest Dutch offer to transfer sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia, which they propose to create is "conditional", Dr. Maramis, Foreign Minister in the Emergency Republican Government today expressed the fear that once the Indonesians accept this conditional sovereignty, there would be nothing to prevent the Dutch from establishing control over such a State with their army.

Dr. Maramis the only member of the original Republican Cabinet, who escaped detention by the Dutch, was formerly Finance Minister in Dr. Soekarno's Cabinet and came to Delhi during the conference of Asian Nations convened by Pt. Nehru to represent to the participating nations the republican point of view.

Since then, the Emergency Government of the Republicans, functioning from Sumatra, have appointed him Foreign Minister.

VAN MAARSEVEEN TO SUCCEED DR. SASSEN

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Johannes Van Maarseveen Dutch Minister of Home Affairs, iis to act temporarily as Minister of Overseas Territories, following the resignation of Dr. E. M. J. A. Sassen, it was learned today from informed sources.

The Dutch Government has stated that no "fundamental differences" exist in the Cabinet about political reforms in Indonesia, but that differences of opinion have arisen between Dr. Sassen and other Ministers over actual policy.

ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIANS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12, (U.P.I.): The Republican Military Governor of South Sumatra, Dr. A. K. Gani reports the killing and ill-treating of Indian, Arab and Pakistan nationals in Badjbang (Lampoeng) and in Tjurup, says a Press Note issued by the Indonesian Information Service in New Delhi

PENSIONS TO FAMILIES OF RIOT VICTIMS

SIMLA, February 12 (U.P.I.): The Government of East Punjab have decided to grant pensions to the families of all Government servants killed during the communal disturbances of 1947, i.e., from August 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948, says a press note. Those Government servants who received injuries during the disturbances are also en-

BRITISH TOURING COUPLE NARRATE EXPERIENCES

Thrilling adventures on way—Worst moments passed in N. African desert—Delighted with Indian 'curries' and 'saris'—Paradox of European food galore and absence of India's dishes in Indian hotels!

SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE"

(BY THOMAS J. COUTINHO)

(OUR STAFF REPORTER)

WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE FAR, FAR REMOVED FROM CIVILISATION? HOW DOES ONE FEEL IN SUCH EXTREME EXCLUSIVENESS? "IT IS ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL FEELINGS. THE HALCYON CALM AND THE PEACE AND STATE OF BLISSFULNESS ONE EXPERIENCES IS SIMPLY INEXPLICABLE IN WORDS."

DR. MATTHEW AND MRS. ANNE DE FANO, THE TOURISTS IN THEIR SUITE AT THE RITZ.

This is what Dr. Mathew De Fano, 30-year old dapper, British Surgeon and his glamorous blonde wife Anne De Fano, who are in the city, after touring the United Kingdom, in a station waggon, told me in the course of an hour-long chat at the Ritz.

Mrs. De Fano pulled out her log book of the jonrney in which she has carefully recorded some of their more interesting experiences to be used as material for a book which she intends to write when the couple will be holidaying in charming Malabar, soon.

Her book will not be a mere travelogue or a novel depicting life in the mystic East. IT WILL BE A CLOSE STUDY OF THE DIFFERENT PEOPLES AND RACES, the tourists met during their arduous journey.

How exactly did you conceive the idea of undrtaking such a tour? I asked Dr. De Fano.

WANDER-LUST

"Wander-lust", came the quick reply. Love of travel was uppermost in him, he explained. As a student he had made several cycle trips in Switzerland and covered the whole of Northern Italy "on bike."

If it was not a cycle tour, young Mathew went hitch-hiking. He had gone hiking in England. Scotland, Switzerland and Corsica. Nothing but travel made him happy; so, he and Anne spent their honeymoon in a novel way, for travel was in her blood too. So it was not to a honeymoon hotel that they went after their marriage, but motored for full three months, till their honeymoon came to an end!

"Could you tell me what was your most enjoyable experience during the trip?" I said.

DAMASCUS THE DREAMLAND

The doctor replied that it was their fortnight's stay in Damascus, which WAS THE MOST COLOURFUL CITY IN THE EAST. IT WAS NOT ONLY A PICTURESQUE PLACE BUT A VERITABLE DREAMLAND.

What gave the couple immense joy was the time they spent in the North African desert, traversing the sandy vastness, completely cut off from the rest of the world.

Vividly describing this unique experience Dr. De Fano observed: "It did not matter how far we got or where we stopped. How we dressed or whether we washed at all."

There, were occasions while crossing the desert when they felt they were lost. The only people they met in the empty desert were the nomadic Bedouins and huge beetles.

There were some definite danger-spots which they came across in the course of their journey. The road between Baghdad and the Iranian frontier stretching to about a hundred miles, was thoroughly unsafe being infested by bandits throughout. In fact the oil companies in this region did not allow their staff to venture out after dark, but the couple only came to know of it after they had already covered the route at night.

THEIR WORST MOMENTS IN DESERT

The worst moments of Dr. De Fano's journey were those when his wife developed a severe attack of baccilic dysentry in the midst of the desert. After a tiring day, repairing a broken axle he found that his wife had taken seriously ill. After driving thirty miles he was able to find shelter which came as an oasis. Here he tended his sick partner who was delirious with a temperature of 105 deg. The folowing morning with the help of the Senussi frontier police he was able to get in touch with Tobruk by radio and Mrs. De Fano was taken back 90 miles over an extremely bad road to the military hospital at Tobruk where she was kept till she recovered.

After recovery, a week's covalesense, and undaunted, the two set off on the tour again.

Once they left the European continent Mrs. De Fano had recurring attacks of dysentry but never for a moment did she falter in her decision to proceed.

ADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL

Asked about the reason of such passionate fondness for travel, Mrs. De Fano remaked: "TRAVEL BRINGS ABOUT BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS AND PEOPLES. IF MORE PEOPLE TRAVELLED LIKE US THERE WOULD BE LESS WARS."

In their desire to see the most intimate side of the people of the countries they visited, the tourists not only peeped into their cultures and customs but sampled their food as well.

IN SPAIN THEY ATE AN OCTOPUS COOKED IN ITS OWN INK AND AT ANOTHER PLACE ATE FROGS.

Throughout the Eastern countries they had found the equivalent of the Indian 'biryani' to be a most popular dish. The Arabs called it 'Cuscus' and in some places it was known as "pilav". Right from north Africa to India they had found the same dish cooked with slight variations.

The cooking medium in Afghanistan and Iran, however, was a very indigestible oil and spoilt their otherwise rich menus.

Indian curries they found to be very savoury but were too hot for their unaccustomed palates.

A PARADOX

They were quite intrigued to find that in all the big Indian hotels European food was served and Indian food was conspicuous by its absense!

They liked travelling conditions in India where at every stage there were "dak" bungalows and rest houses. This was not the case in Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Travel costs money, and you must be fabulously rich to interrupt your practice? I hesitantly queried.

"We have a small estate in England and we both have small private incomes—not that the money we get is quite enough to cover the expenses of our trips, but we would rather be bankrupt than give up the idea of travelling", replied the doctor revealing how determined they were.

SIX-MONTH STAY IN BOMBAY?

He had so far no occasion to earn on the way, though there were many opportunities which came his way, in the course of the journey. However, after some rest in the south of India and after visiting Ceylon, Dr. De Fano intends doing a spot of practice in Bombay. "It may be just six months", he said categorically and added "if by then the wander-lust comes again, and it is bound to come, off we gon on another trip".

They would go on these trips till they grew old. "Perhaps after another 20 years you may find me in Harley Street", he said. "but never before that."

I asked Mrs. De Fano whether she did not think in terms of a junior De Fano. "Oh don't wish to have any children. We are happy the way we are—just ourselves", was the quick reply from both.

Mrs. De Fano was greatly interested in Indian dancing, having done the ballet while at school. She looked forward to see Indian dances of which she had heard a lot.

They were also both eager to see Indian films.

Mrs. De Fano, loved the Indian "sari" and would like to wear one the moment she mastered the technique.

"Your women—they really look most graceful in their gorgeous saris", she enviously said.

BUILD INDIA OF GANDHIJI'S DREAMS THROUGH COMMUNAL HARMONY

Sardar Patel's Address At Rajghat

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12. (A.P.I.): Sardar Valabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, to-day appealed to people of all communities "to forget the gloomy past and live in perfect peace and harmoney as sons of the same soil".

Sardar Patel, who was addressing a public meeting at Rajghat on the occasion of Gandhiji's "asthi" immersion anniversary said that the prosperity and welfare of free India could only be built on peace and not on conflicts.

The Government of India was not meant for particular class or a particular community. It represented all people of India. Every citizen of India, be he Hindu, Sikh, Muslim or member of any other community had equal responsibility to bring prosperity to Hindustan.

Sardar Patel referred to Mahatma Gandhi and said: "more than one year has passed since the death of Gandhiji. One year ago his "asthi" was immersed in the holy "triveni" and his ashes were scattered in the waters of sacred rivers throughout India. But have we been able to purify our soul of the evil thought of communalism? Sardar Patel asked. The first and foremost duty of all Indians is to show their devotion to the Father of the Nation. During the past one year many speeches were delivered from many platforms on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. But we, who were close associates of Gandhiji, cannot find expression to speak about him even, when there is an occasion to do so. Our voice gets chocked and our hearts become overwhelmed with sorrow when we think of what we have lost".

Sardar Patel continued "many people have spoken about the great sacrifices of Gandhiji. The world has admitted Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest apostle of peace and love. But how many even in India have followed his example and teachings"? asked Sardar Patel.

"The time has come" Sardar Patel said: "When we should search our own hearts and realise our position. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to give his life for the good of humanity. But have we benefited ourselves at his martyrdom? It is high time that we should realise our short-comings. It will be a great blunder for us if we do not frankly confess our mistakes. I shall candidly tell you that the present pattern of India was not the dream of Gandhiji. We could not translate his desires, because we did not proceed according to his ideals. To-day we realise that the well-being, peace and prosperity of India cannot be achieved in any other way than by the method and approach of Mahatma Gandhi. We can still correct ourselves and build a happy India."

Concluding Sardar Patel said "let there be harmony and friendliness among Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims who should all strive for the common good of India, and that will be the real homage to the memory to the Father of the Nation.

Those who were present at the ceremony included Ministers of the Government of India and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader.

U. S. PRESIDENT TO MEET CANADIAN PREMIER

WAHINGTON, Feb. 12, (UP.A.): President Truman meets Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent here today for an informal talk which may lead to a closer integration of North American defences.

St. Laurent arrived last night in response to an invitation from the President. This is his first visit to this country since he took office as Prime Minister last November.

During his two-day stay in Washington he planned to see Secretary of State Dean Acheson, other cabinet officials and Congressional leaders.

People IN THE NEWS

SARDAR PATEL

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 12, (A.P.I): The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, is visiting Hyderabad during the last week of February 1949. He is expected to arrive on the morning of Thursday, February 24, and leace on the afternoon of February 26.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12, (U.P.I): According to information received here Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly of India will be arriving here from Wardha on February 15.

CHANDA TO BE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS

LONDON, Feb. 12, (U.P.I.): India House announced today the appointment of Deputy High Commissioner A. K. Chanda as Commissioner of Railways in the Indian Government. Officials said Chanda would be leaving England for India in May this year.

ERIC BEECROFT

MADRAS, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): Mr. Eric Beecroft one of the members of the International Bank Mission, which is visiting many industrial and other centres in Indi arrived here by air from Calcutta this aftenoon.

DANISH PRINCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12, (U.P.I.): His Rayal Highness, Prince Alex of Denmark, has arrived in New Delhi. He was invited to tea by the Governor -General this afternoon.

SAROJINI NAIDU

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces has arrived in New Delhi.

NATIONAL CADET CORPSE

Bombay Contributes Largest Share

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The National Cadet Corps is now nearly 35,400 strong, including more than 1,000 officers To this figure, Bombay has contributed the largest share of 6,839. West Bengal occupies the second place with 5,220, while Bihar (5.167) and the United Provinces (4,945) follow closely on its heels.

The Carlet Corps i composed of the Senior (Army, Naval and Air Force Wings) and Junior Divisions, the former being intended for colleges and universities and the latter for schools. The Girls Division units will be raised after the summer vacations in 1949 and training of lady officers will start sometime in April this year.

The present strength of the Senior Division is 15,052 while that of the Junior Division is 20,320. The U. P. occupies the first position so far as the strength of the Senior Division is concerned with 2,713, and Bombay is a close second with 2,704.

DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP

The Cadets who undergo training in the N.C.C. but do not join the Army Navy or Air Force will be available in a national emergency to provide a reserve of officers to enable expansion of the Armed Forces.

Enrolment to the N.C.C. is entirely voluntary, with no liability for service in the Armed Forces. There is no direct financial inducement to those joining the Corpse but uniforms will be provided free and railway fares to and from the training camps will be borne by Government. They are also given free ration in camps, and in case of an injury received during training they are treated free of charge in hospitals.

In order to uniformise the standard of training and discipline throughout India, a N.C.C. Directorate was established in April under Col. G. G. Bewoor and it works directly under the Ministry of Defence.

FREEZING OF RAW COTTON STOCKS

No Confirmation In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The possibility of freezing stocks of cotton in mills, as reported in some papers, is not confirmed in well informed trade circles here. It is learnt that Ahmedabad and Bombay millowners had recently conferred with the Industries Minister, when they were told by Dr. Sayamprasad Mukerji that he was quite satisfied with the working of controls regarding raw cotton. He was also confident that the present acute cotton situation would soon ease and that the supply position would improve He was hopeful of more imports of cotton from Pakistan. He refused permission for any import of cotton at the cost of dollars

24-Mile New Raliway Line

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (API): A 24-mile additional railway line from Delhi to Ballabhgarh on the Delhi—Mathura route was opened today.

Double lining of this length of Railway will facilitate free movements of goods traffic between Delhi and Mathura and increase the goods traffic by 2,000 tons a day.

The construction of the line by the East Punjab and G.I.P. Railways began ten months ago and cost nearly 51 lakhs of rupees

VAISHYA VIDYASHRAM TO GOVERNMENT

The Vaishya Vidyashram at Sasawane, which was started in 1921 has been offered free to the Government of Bombay by the Kokanastha Vaishya Dnyati Fund. The Fund authorities considered that in he changed circumstances since tne attainment of freedom, there is no room for conducting the Ashram on communal lines

The Government nas gratefully accepted the offer and proposes to utilise the Ashram as an institution for the training of primary teachers, preferably on basic lines. It proposes also to retain for the Ashram the services of Acharya Dhavan, who has been working devotedly and conscientiously for the Ashram for past 28 years.

LUCKNOW, February 12 (U.P.I.): The Government of India had allotted to the United Provinces 1 lakh 8 thousand tons of wheat and 20 thousand tons of gram for this year.

PLEA FOR BETTER DEAL TO SECONDARY TEACHERS

Profession Is Ill-Treated By Government And Public, Says N. M. Joshi

BOMBAY, SATURDAY: A FERVENT APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY TO COME TO THE RESCUE OF SECONDARY TEACHERS BY REMOVING THEIR LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCES WAS MADE BY SEVERAL SPEAKERS AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY NORTH AND SUBURBAN SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT KITTE BHANDARI HALL THIS EVENING. A RESOLUTION PASSED ON THE OCCASION DEPLORED THE GOVERNMENT'S NONCHALANT ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SECONDARY TEACHERS' DEMANDS AND WARNED THAT THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS, IF CONTINUED, WOULD HAMPER THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE.

The resolution further wholeheartedly supported the teachers' struggle for 'winning their just demands' and urged upon the Government to do them justice without further delay.

N. M. JOSHI'S PLEA

Mr. N. M. Joshi who presided regretted Government's failure to recognise the value and significance of the teaching profession. A great deal of injustice was done to the profession which was ill-paid and ill-treated both by the Government and the general public. He was therefore glad that the teachers had started an organisation to ventilate their grievances. He hoped it would help the teachers to mobilise their strength and achieve their desired objective. He however advised the teachers to have one general unified organisation instead of a federation of small school unions. He also appealed to the Government not to deprive the teachers of their fundamental right to have such an organisation.

Mr. Joshi supported the teachers demand to have a pay scale on the line recommended by the Central Pay Commission. Dearness allowance was also to be increased. Since the Pay Commission had written its report, the cost of living had risen enormously due mainly to Government's policy of decontrol. This was not envisaged by the members of the Commission. It was therefore the duty of the Government to remove the present economic discontent, which was of their own creation. This could be done by implementing the recommendations of the Commission, or at least that part of them which dealt with the dearness allowance.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY

Mrs. Bhandarkar who moved the resolution said that in suite of attempts at negotiations the Government had turned down almost all the demands of the teachers. While on the one hand they had raised the fees under the pretext of giving better salaries to the teachers, they had, on the other, rejected the demand of the teachers for a living wage. It was evident therefore, that the Government was not interested in doing justice to the teachers, and they had to rely on their own resources to improve their lot.

Mr. M. C. Vaidhya secondinig the resolution said that the Government had complained that teachers would never be satisfied however much they were given. The fact was that the teachers had actually reduced their demands by asking for the Pay Commission's scale. But even this the Government was not prepared to concede. This was indeed disappointing.

Other speakers referred to the refusal of the Government to grant housing allowance to the suburban teachers, insecurity of service, increased hours of work under the new rules etc.

The resolution when put to the vote was passed unanimously.

"INDIA IS HEADING FOR A CRISIS"

Sarat Bose's Warning: Plea For Opposition Party

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose today advocated that the countries of South Asia should organise themselves into a cohesive body to be known as the "United Nations of South Asia and despite differing domestic programmes, function as one unuit as far as their policies were concerned.

This, he held, was the only answer to the "threat of Western Imperialism which is having its eyes on South Asia"

Speaking at a party given in his honour by Mr. Kishorilal Gupta and Balchand Jhaveri at the Cricket Club of India, Mr. Bose criticised the Government of India for having "kept their lips sealed so far as Imperialism and Colonialism are concerned" and asked why New Delhi had not taken an attitude of sympathy towards the freedom struggle that was going on in Malaya at present. He said that the President of the Malayan Indian Congress had told him that the fight in Malaya was not in the nature of Communist-inspired terrorism but a real attempt to free the country of colonialism. Mr. Bose said he was surprised that many Indians who had been repatriated by the Malayan Government for alleged Communist activities had been detained on their arrival in India.

Warning that India was heading towards an economic and political crisis, Mr. Bose called for the formation of an opposition party of men of "character, tenacity and courage" to negative the possibility of the country collapsing internally. "Thinking people should not keep quiet at this juncture. I want an opposition not for its own sake but to root out the evil forces and create a moral structure to which even our ruling authorities will have to bow down," he said

Africans Confer In Jungles

Ban By French Colonial Authorities Defied

LONDON, February 12 (U.P.I.): A Congress of the African Democratic Union, representing millions of inhabitants of the French Colonies, recently took place in the jungles of West Africa near Chens Abidahan, despite the fact that it was banned by the French Colonial authorities, it is learnt in London today from one who participated in the Congress.

The delegates to the Congress are stated to have expressed deep dissatisfaction felt by their nations over the unfulfilled promises, which the French Government had made during the war. It is understood that the small concessions made during the war have been withdrawn and "colonial terror and exploitation increased particularly after the United States gained more influence in the French Colonies".

It is stated that the African Democratic Union has about one million members and publishes four newspapers. It is the focus of the liberation movement of the population of Africa.

PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR ENTERTAINS RAMA RAU

WASHINGTON, February 12 (UPA): The Pakistan Ambassador and Madame M.A.H. Ispahani entertained the Indian Ambassador and Lady Rama Rau at a cocktail party attended by many other members of the diplomatic corps.

Sir Rama Rau is leaving February 26 for India.

NO ISRAEL VISA TO SYDNEY STANLEY

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12, (P.T.I.-Reuter): An Israeli official spokesman today stated that Sydney Stanley, key figure in the Lynskey Tribunal, would be refused permision to enter Israel.

Stanley's application for a visa had already been refused, he added

TOP MOVIE ACTOR AND ACTRESS

HILLYWOOD, Feb. 12, (U.P.A.): Look magazine today honoured Laurence Alivier nd Olivia de Haviland as the top movie actor and actress of the past year.

Olivier and Miss de Havilland were honoured for their performances in "Hamlet" and "The Snake Pit" respectively.

Special awards went to Bob Hope and Jean Hersholt for their off-the-sceen services and to Fred Astaire for his part in "Easter Parade."

Bihar Colleges To Close For "Unspecified Period"

PREMIER'S STATEMENT: SEQUEL TO DECEMBER STRIKE

PATNA, Feb. 11, (A.P.I.): The Bihar Premier, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha made a statement in the Provincial Assembly today on the decision to close the colleges in Bihar for an unspecified period.

Deploring deeply, that he should have found it necessary to request the Chancellor of the University to close the colleges, the Premier told the House that the situation had been such that that appeared to be least evil of the courses available.

The Premier recounted the facts leading to the closure of the Colleges and said that a section of College students had gone on strike in the second week of December by 6 of demonstration against the holding of pre-University tests, which they wanted to be abolished. The tests, which were to be held in December, were postponed to the second week of January and the Syndicate set up a Committee to go into the qusstion of examinations.

Inspite of this, Mr Sinha said, the strikes were restarted on January 8. "The strikes were continued in a manner which filled my heart with shame and sorrow" hooliganism and threats of violence became common features and at some places, even actual violence was resorted to against those who wished to attend their classes or to appear at the examinations. Teachers were jeered at and insulted and even girl students were not spared, the premier said

DR. FRANK LAUBACH FOR INDIA

MADRAS, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): Dr. Frank C. Laubach, well-known American authority on adult education is visiting India next month at the invitation of the National Christian Council of Nagpur it is learnt.

Dr. Laubach, who will visit provincial headquaters in India, is expected to be in Madras in the third week of March The Sub-Committee on Adult Education of the Madras Advisory Board of Education will meet on February 14, unde rthe chairmanship of Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Education Minister to discuss the question of utilising the presence of Dr. Laubach in Madras for furthering the anti-illiteracy Campaign.

Siban Lal Saksena On Fast

LUCKNOW, Feb. 12 (UPI): Three labour leaders of the United Provinces and Bihar Sugar Workers' Federation — Shri Draj Kishore Sastri, Shri Mukund Sing and Shri Harbansh Singh — began fasting from 1 p.m. today inside the Civil Secretariat compound near the gate of the Council Chamber.

They are members of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of which Shri Jogesh Chatterjee is the President.

Prof. Siban Lal Saksena, who initiated this hungerstrike move is also fasting at his down residence. He said, "I do not want to make a demonstration of my fast".

Mr. Saksena and others had notified their intention to fast as a protest against the Government's not agreeing to refer the Sugar Mill workers' case to a high court judge and against the declaration of the intended strike of the sugar workers as illegal.

The Federation demands implementation of the recommendation of the U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee and election of labour representatives to the Works' Committees to replace the present nominated membership.

CANCESSION TO TEMPORARY VISITORS FROM PAKISTAN

The Government of India has amended the Permit System Rules so as to enable persons from Pakistan to visit the places in India not specified in their permits. The holder of a temporary permit desirous of visiting such a place may make an application in writing to the Superintendent of Police having jurisdiction in a place which he is allowed to visit under the permit and such Superintendent may, on being satisfied that the proposed visit is for a 'bona fide' purpose, add any such place to the places specified in the permit.

Compromise On World Wheat Prices Reached

Exporting Countries Agree To Drop Their Demand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): The world's big wheat producing countries have reached a compromise with importing countries on prices for the proposed International Wheat Agreement, it was announced today.

Mr. J. C. Van Essche, of Belgium, Vice-Chairman of the 50-Nation Conference, did not disclose details of the compromise, but it was believed by observers that the exporters—the United States, Canada, Australia and Russia — have agreed to drop their demand for two dollars a bushel.

This was the price agreed in last year's agreement which failed to gain ratification in the United States Congress.

Mr. Van Essche said considerable progress had been made by the Quantities Committee in reconciling supply with demand.

Most importing countries have now submitted details of their needs under an agreement, but the Vice-Chairman would not disclose the aggregate demand or whether it exceeded the 500-million bushels advocated under the 1948 agreement

RETURN OF FREE CIRCULATION OF GOLD COINS URGED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Some economists are again urging a return to free circulation of gold coins in the United States, but they are faced with opposition from other economists and by the Administration, according to observers today.

Congress seems little interested, preferring to leave things as they are.

Supporters of legislation in Congress to put gold back into circulation say business would have more confidence in Government if gold were released. Also, they contend among other things the present system is discriminatory against Americans because foreign nations use gold in their trade with the United States.

Opponents say people would hoard gold and thereby withdraw money from circulation. They add that serious deflation would result if withdrawals of gold brought Government reserves down toward the legal 25 per cent margin whereas bills are now backed to about 49 per cent by gold.

It is generally agreed, however, that the value of gold should not be raised. This value was fixed at 35 dollars per fine ounce in 1934 against a previous value of 20.67.

The U. S. Government owns 24,278,000,000 dollars worth of gold at present.

WORTH STREET ACTIVITY SLACKENED

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Activity in Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market slackened noticeably today as buyer wariness increased because of the decline in securities and the dislocation in commodity price structure.

Converters reported a trickle of orders on goods wanted for delivery within a few weeks. Most of the supply wanted was either to fill spring lines or to keep production lines moving.

Gray goods sellers kept a steady attitude on prices although some producers offered time sales to adjust prices between April and later deliveries.

Less activity was noted in sheeting and osnaburg numbers. This was coupled with the bought-up position among bag cutters for the time being and the reluctance to engage in later deliveries pending developments in outside markets

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.

May 2.12.
July 1.92-1/4.
September 1.92-1/4.
December 1.94-1/4.

FEDERAL GOLD RESERVE LEVEL UNCHANGED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Federal Reserve Board today reported the weekened February 9 gold reserves as unchanged at dol. 24,279,000,000.

Money in circulation rose dol. 1,000,000 to dol. 27,557,000,000.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Market sources today said the general level of business will be reflected in the silver market and added no decline in the price is anticipated. Meanwhile, Handy and Harmon raised the price of domestic 3/4 cents per ounce to 70-3/4 cents per ounce, the first rise since last November.

SINGAPORE PEPPER.

SINGAPORE, Feb.fi 11.

Black Lampong was quoted today at SSdol. 170 and white muntok at SSdol. 222. Some local transactions were reported.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Pepper market was firmer with black lampong quoted at 3/2-1/2 and white 4/1-1/2. Malabar, London, basis was quoted at 320, New York basis 315.

SHED FEAR IF ANY AND LIVE AS LOYAL CITIZENS

Nazimuddin's Advice To Hindus In East Bengal

DACCA, Feb. 11 (APP).—Khwaja Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan, broadcasting from Radio Pakistan, Dacca, tonight said that it was faith, unity and discipline that had helped to achieve Pakistan and it was by developing these qualities that they would be able to firmly establish it.

The Governor-General referred to communal relations in East Bengal and said that during his tour of East Bengal districts, he had found perfect concord between the Hindus and the Muslims Many Hindus attended public meetings which he addressed during the tour. "Nothing will be dearer to my heart than to see that the two communities live harmoniously in complete freedom from fear," Khwaja Nazimuddin added. He advised the minorities to shed fear if they had any and live as loyal citizens of Pakistan and work shoulder to shoulder with the majority community for the development of their State. The majority community owned a duty towards the minorities in as much as they should remove any sense of insecurity from the minorities as enjoined by Islam.

Giving his impressions of 13 days tour of East Bengal, Khwaja Nazimuddin said that he found wide consciousness among the masses that they were now free people of a free country. This was a happy augury for the future of Pakistan.

East Bengal, the Governor-General continued, had made an all-round progress since he left the home province five months ago to assume the office of the Governor-General. Many of the things which he left in a nebulous state as Premier of the province had made rapid development.

Khwaja Nazimuddin also referred to the improvement in communications in the East and the West Pakistan by the installation of a short-wave transmitter and the proposal of linking up the two wings by a wireless telephone system which, he said, would remove all sense of isolation that East Bengal suffered since the partition

Referring to the food situation in the province Khwaja Nazimuddin said, that contrary to expectations it had not yet improved. On the other hand despite the harvesting of 'aman' crop, the prices continued to be high and caused great hardships to common men.

He appealed to the people to cooperate with the Provincial Government in their food procurement policy to make it a success. Government's scheme was calculated to ensure a fair distribution of food grains to all people and bring down the prices.

Khwaja Nazimuddin hoped that East Bengal, by virtue of her richness in natural resources and man power, would play an increasingly important part in the future of Pakistan. Despite all initial handicaps and setbacks, the future of Pakistan was very bright, the Governor-General said.

Carr Brought To Ottawa To Face Charges

OTTAWA, Feb. 11, (UPA): The alleged spy Sam Carr was brought to Ottawa today by Royal Canadian Mounted Police to face charges of conspiring to divulge official Canadian secrets to Soviet Russia.

Australia Not To Sell Gold In Open Market

CANBERRA, Feb. 12, (UPA): Prime Minister Joseph B Chifley today told questioners in the House that there was no reason for Australia to follow South Africa's example and "sell gold in the open market in order to acquire foreign exchange."

Imports Of East African Cotton

The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports has issued the following information.

Importers of East African Cotton 1948-49 crop are informed that there is no objection to their bidding at any auction in East Africa. They will be allowed to import cotton purchased in auctions in East Africa provided such cotton is bought direct from East African Government in open auctions and not diverted from those who purchased before arrival of the Indian Delegation in Kampala. Licences will be issued by this office on production of the necessary evidence.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

American Telephone and Telegraph	146
Amerex Holding Co.	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32-1/8
Chase National Bank	35
Sinclair Oil	19-1/2
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	46-3/4
General Electric Co.	36-1/8
General Motors	59-3/8
Ingersol Rand bid	61-1/2
International Nickel	29-1/4
National City Bank of New York	39
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/2
Texas Corporation	49-1/4
Union Carbide	37-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71
Western Union Telegraph	15-1/8

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged.

Strength in white pepper featured an otherwise dull situation in the spot market. White Muntok moved up to 90 cents per pound with small demand meeting limited offerings. Spot Lampong black pepper was held at around 62-1/2 cents per pound with buyers' interest negligible.

Disclosed in the markets of other commodities kept consumer on the sidelines, brokers said.

In the shipment market, Indian cables held February position around 57 cents per pound, cost and freight.

Closing prices included, all nominal: March 59; May 53; July-Sept. 48; October 46; December 44.

Migration Of Hindus From E. Pakistan

SIR JAGDISH PRASAD URGES GOODWILL MISSION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12 (A.P.I.): Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad, former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, suggested here today that a goodwill mission composed of persons of "unquestioned impartiality and administrative experience" should tour Eastern Pakistan and present a factual report on the real causes of mass migration of hindus and on the existing situation there. This, said Sir Jagadish Prasad, would help the Governments of the Indian Union and Pakistan to deal with an urgent matter on the basis of ascertained facts.

If the Pakistan Government were not prepared to accept the visit of such a mission and to afford it every facility in carrying out its enquiries on the spot, then the Union Government must insist on an interchange of populations between Eastern Bengal on one side and the provinces of Western Bengal, Assam and Bihar on the other, or territorial readjustments to absorb the emigrations, Sir Jagadish added.

"There is a noticeable tendency at present to bze complacent. This must cease. Eastern Pakistan must realise that if attempts are made to solve its minority problem by the wholesale displacement of the Hindus, then there must be a corresponding intake of Muslims from the border provinces of the union", Sir Jagadish Prasad said.

Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad in a statement said it was no solution of the Hindu minority problem in Eastern Bengal to charge the Hindus there with lack of courage in leaving their homes and migrating in large numbers to Western Bengal. The mere fact that over one and half million Hindus had migrated from Eastern Bengal was evidence not of comardice on their part, but of the prevalence of very abnormal conditions which impelled the people to leave their homes and properties and to begin life again under the most trying and uncertain conditions.

Travancore Raises Customs Duty On Pepper Exports

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 12, (UPA): An extraordinary gazette notification today announced that the rate of customs duty on Travancore pepper exported from the state shall be enhanced from Rs. ten for every 500 pounds to 15 rupees.

There has been a boom in export and price of pepper as a sequel to unsettled conditions in Indonesia, a major grower.

Portuguese Presidential Elections

Opposition Candidate Withdraws

LISBON, Feb. 12, (PTI-Reuter): General Norton de Matos, opposition candidate in next Sunday's Portuguese Presidential elections, was withdrawing formally today leaving the field clear for President Antonio Oscar Carmona.

The 81-year-old opposition leader announced last night that he was withdrawing because "he has not received from the Government sufficient guarantees of the seriousness of the next elections."

Half an hour after General de Matos announcement, the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Antonio Oliveira Salazar, apparently unaware the General's withdrawal, said in a broadcast that the opposition's "alliance with communism was the worst evil."

General Norton de Matos, who had urged Portugal's return to "full democratic liberty", said during the lively election campaign that he would withdraw unless the elections were absolutely free.

Yesterday the Ministry announced that the Government had taken steps to ensure free voting.

In his broadcast last night, Dr. Salazar said that if the opposition withdrew at the last moment, it would have "done all the harm it could and avoided the only good it could have done" allowing the Portuguese people to show their approval of the present regime

The Government had given ample freedom for an electioneering campaign, the Premier added.

The opposition's only aim seemed to be the creation of an emotional state the awakening of a subversive spirit he said.

LONDONDERRY DEAD

End Of 'Stormy Career'

BELFAST, (Northern Ireland), Feb. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The Marquess of Londonderry, former British Secretary of State for Air, died at his home, Mount Stewart Newtonwards Country Down, early today. He was 70

TOO FRIENDLY WITH HITLER?

Lord Londonderry was once criticised for being too friendly with Hitler.

His career in public life was a stormy one hardly ever free from controversy.

While he was Air Minister from 1931 to 1935 a bitter controversy raged over Britain's air policy and he refuted newspaper attacks that he was a Pacifist When hostilities did break out, he was an active supporter of Britain's war effort.

DENTONIC

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER

Ideal for Daily Use.

BRIGHTENS THE TEETH

*

INVIGORATES THE GUM

*

DISINFECTS THE MOUTH

*

SWEETENS THE BREATH

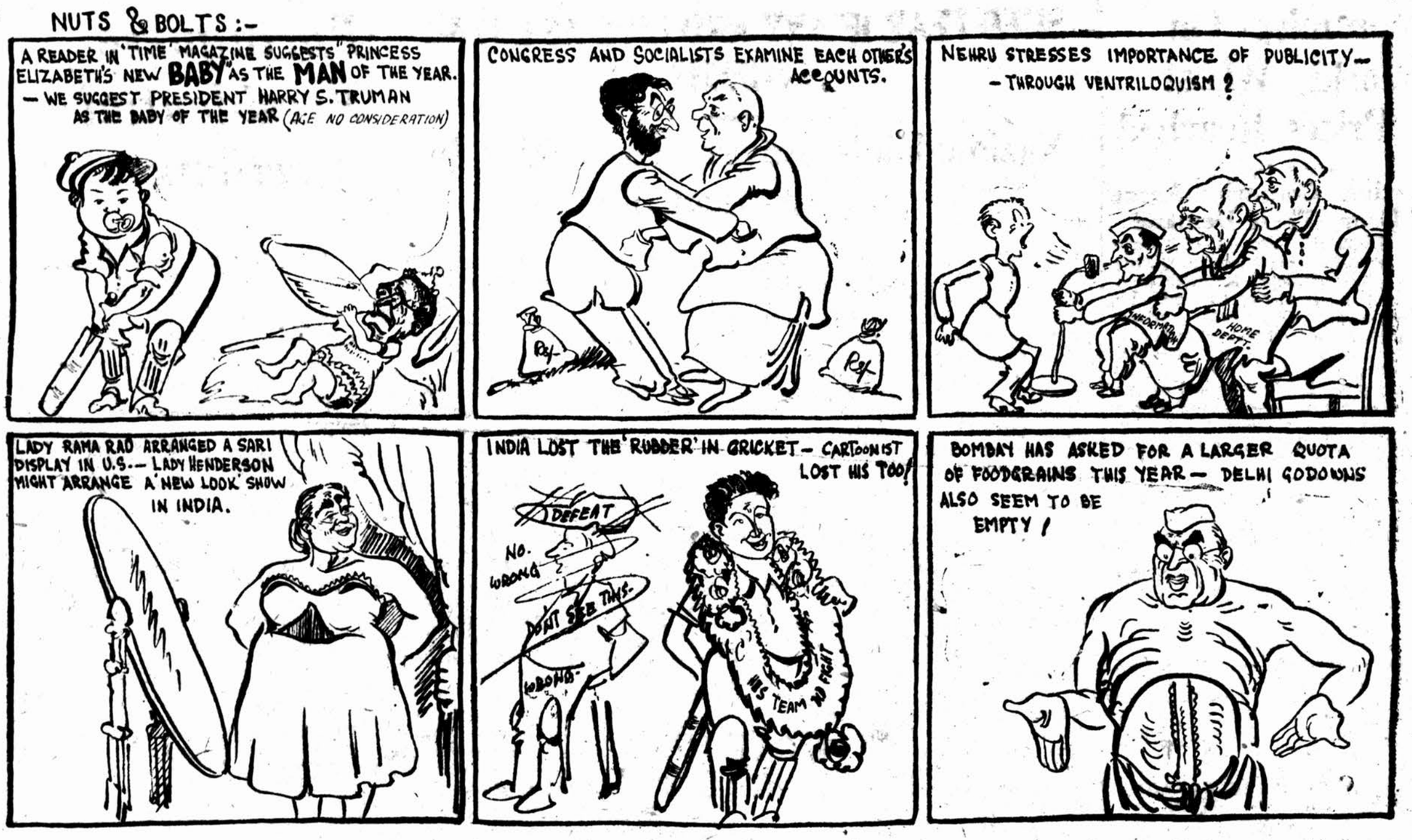
*

Bengal Chemical

CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENTAL DRUG AGENCY;
Princess St., Bombay 2.

NUTS & BOLTS :-


A READER IN 'TIME' MAGAZINE SUGGESTS" PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S NEW BABY" AS THE MAN OF THE YEAR.
— WE SUGGEST PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN AS THE BABY OF THE YEAR (AGE NO CONSIDERATION)
CONGRESS AND SOCIALISTS EXAMINE EACH OTHER'S ACCOUNTS.
Rs/-
Rs/-
NEHRU STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY— — THROUGH VENTRILOQUISM ?
INFORMATION
HOME DEPTT.
LADY RAMA RAO ARRANGED A SARI DISPLAY IN U.S.— LADY HENDERSON MIGHT ARRANGE A 'NEW LOOK' SHOW IN INDIA.
INDIA LOST THE 'RUBBER' IN CRICKET— CARTOONIST LOST HIS TOO!
DEFEAT
NO. WRONG
DON'T SEE THIS-
WORDS-
HIS TEAM TO BEAT
BOMBAY HAS ASKED FOR A LARGER QUOTA OF FOODGRAINS THIS YEAR— DELHI GODOWNS ALSO SEEM TO BE EMPTY !

Trade Support And Mill Replacement In N. Y. Cotton

COMPOSITE AVERAGE REGISTERS SMALL LOSS IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, February 11:

COTTON: Opening losses were gradually extended with newerops showing the greatest losses reflecting Commission House selling and large acreage ideas. Other selling and hedges in nearbys were attributed to little general business, uncertainties, renewed easiness in other commodities and securities and talk of further mill curtailment. The market steadied on appearance of trade support. In the afternoon prices gradually rallied with increased mill and replacement buying stimulating short covering and finding contracts much more search. Technical considerations were a factor. The market closed very steady with sales approximately 275,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, Feb. 11.

March	32.01—01
March Highest	32.06+04
March Lowest	31.81—21
May	31.82+09
July	31.68+15
October	27.98+03
December	27.76—02
Middling Spot	33.15+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, Feb. 11.

March	31.97—01
May	31.74+04
July	30.62+16
October	27.95+07
Middling Spot	32.10+05

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Nervous selling and liquidation to meet tax commitments took the market to new lows for the current decline before buyers succeeded in stemming the setback. The main influence was the uncertainty in business outlook and insistance of administration leaders on increased taxation. Losses of mostly fractions to a dollar prevailed in modest activity. The averages were industrials 171.74 and rails 48.65.

Although pressure abated in the afternoon buyers were rather cautious. Some short covering and bargain hunting developed mainly on technical considerations and while this enabled reduction or erasing of numerous earlier losses, in late trading fractional declines ruled in the majority. The market closed barely steady with the composite average rate registering a slight loss.

CHICAGO GRAINS

After early softness prices recovered sharply on active shortcovering. Commercial interests also turned buyers against sales of cash grain to government and soyabeans to Holland. The upturns however continued to bring out additional nervous selling.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 12

There was no forward business today in the market as there were buyers at ceiling prices for all forward contracts.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 12

The Produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Price movement was confined to a narrow range..

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	35	12	0
Coromandal	35	0	0
Bold ready	34	10	0
Bold Feb-March	34	10	0
Bold April-May	34	15	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	33	0	0
Ready	28	0	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	3	0
Feb-March	26	2	0
April-May	26	1	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	20	4	0
February	19	15	0
March	20	0	0
April	20	1	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 12

The local Bullion market was steady to-day with restricted trading.

Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 186	4	0
Ready Gold	117	8	0
Sovereigns	75	8	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September to 10th February, 1949	212.182
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 10th February, 1949	603,361
Same period last year	436,844
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th February, 1949	560,544
Same time last year	906,251

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 792 cent points below New York May at exchange rate 331.

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, Feb. 11.

Silver Spot and Forward 42-1/2 d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

HINDUSTANI AS ALL-INDIA LANGUAGE

(Continued From Page 3)

popular use and understanding, and in regard to technical words, as far as possible, we should not detract from the world language that is growing up.

It would be desirable to collect a number of basic words, say 3000 or so, which might be considered well-known common words, used by the people generally. These may often include alternative words for the same idea, provided both are in common use. This should be the basic vocabulary which every one, who desires knowledge of the all-India language, should know.

Yet another list of technical words should be repared on the lines indicated above. I must say that many of the new words being used for technical terms are so extraordinarily artificial and meaningless in the real sense of the word, because they have no background or history behind them, that they horrify me.

If these two lists are prepared, the rest should be left to the natural growth of the language. No limitations should be put on anyone writing on what might be called pure literary Hindi or pure literary Urdu or anything in between. With the growth of education and a vaster reading public, this itself will exercise a powerful influence on the writers and speakers. Gradually, I have no doubt, that a fine and vigorous language will grow and expand without any compulsion from above.

It is an astonishing thing that while we argue so much about a language, we have hardly any proper dictionaries. Look at any other great language of the world, how many dictionaries and encyclopaedias and the like there are in it? Our test of language has become something which is used in a court room or in a school textbook. Our dictionaries are also meant for school boys. One of the earliest steps to be taken, therefore, is to concentrate on the production of scholarly and comprehensive dictionaries, both for Sanskrit and our modern languages.

As I have said above, it is the content of a language that counts and not the name so much. Judging from the content I have indicated above, and using the words as they are used today, the word Hindustani comes nearest to the content of my choice.

As for the script, it is clear that the Nagari script will be the dominant script. But again, because I think it wrong to be exclusive, both from the cultural and political point of view, I think that the Urdu script should be recognised and taught where desired.

We cannot ask all people to learn both these scripts. That is too much of a burden. But the Urdu script should be recognised more especially for presentation of documents and other papers and for teaching in schools where a sufficient number desire it.

This fits in with our general language policy, which has been declared both in the Congress and the Constituent Assembly, to be: that every child should be given primary education in his or her mother tongue, provided there are a sufficient number of pupils in a particular place to make this practical. Thus in Bombay or Calcutta or Delhi, if there are a sufficient number of Tamil-speaking children, they should have an opportunity to have their primary education in Tamil. If in any part of India there are a sufficient number of children, whose home language is Urdu, they should be taught the Urdu script, in addition to the language of the province. This principle has been accepted and it is desirable to give effect to it in practice as soon as possible. Many difficulties arise at present, more especially in the areas where two provinces meet together. On either side of this border, there is a bilingual area. It is necessary here, even more than elsewhere, that primary education should take place in the mother tongue.

Roman Script

I do not think it is possible for us to adopt on any wide scale the Roman script. But it must be remembered that the Roman script has been used with great effect in the Army. It has been found very easy to teach the Roman script and it has proved a certain unifying force in the Army. Therefore it would be desirable to explore the possibilities of the Roman script and to use it where possible or desirable

I stated at the beginning of this article that I wrote as an author. May I put in a word for authors, more especially for authors in Hindi and Urdu? It has pained me greatly to see how some of our best and most promising authors have suffered at the hands of publishers and have often been exploited by them. While journalists flourish, the real author of talent has little chance. I know of cases where publishers have bought up the copyright of books in Hindi for a mere song, because the poor author was starving and had no other choice. Those publishers managed to make a good deal of money out of these books, and yet the author continued to starve. I think this is a scandal and a public disgrace and I would appeal to the publishers of such books not to take this unfair advantage of authors. Publishers will only flourish if authors flourish. It is a foolish policy, even from the publishers' point of view, to kill the author or to prevent him from doing worthwhile work. But from a national point of view this question is even more important, and it is up to the nation to see to it that our authors of talent have an opportunity to do good work.

HOLLYWOOD NOTES Exclusive To the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" BY SHEILAH GRAHAM

ALL APOUT STARS AND PRODUCERS

HOLLYWOOD— The Larry Parks feud with Al Jolson was on full blast again for awhile recently. Jolson wanted Larry to appear on his radio programme. Larry said "no"—because he thought it would spoil their cinematic illusion. Then, when Eddie Cantor tried to get Larry for his show, Jolson. Larry believed, made it impossible for him to appear. Now the pipe of peace has been smoked and Larry will be on both the Jolson and Cantor shows.

* * *

Teresa Wright is wanted as Alan Ladd's co-star in 'After Midnight'. Since Sam Goldwyn fired Teresa, she has received fat offers from every studio in town. Jerry Wald wants her for every one of the eight pictures he is planning! Also Dick Powell and his "Mrs. Mike" company is willing to pay her dol. 100,000 to star in the picture. I guess Teresa's future is Okay.

* * *

Elsa Lanchester explains to me why hubby Charles Laughton will not be with her at Christmas. "He suddenly remembered that his mother will be 80 years old, so he decided to stay in England and celebrate her birthday with her. He'll be back in America January 8." There is no truth to the rumour of trouble with the marriage, Elsa assures me. She and Charles celebrate their 20th wedding anniversary in February.

* * *

When Edith head, Paramount's ace dress designer, got off the train here on her return from New York a couple of weeks ago, she found a huge crowd—waiting, she thought, to welcome her at the station. "It wasn't for me," says Edie, briefly "It was for the race horse, citation".

* * *

Jane Greer lunches at Romanoff's with millionaire-hubby Eddie Lasker, and when I ask her, "is it true that you are finally getting to work again in 'I Married A Communist'?" replies, "could be, but I haven't read the script yet."

* * *

Rita Hayworth talked to her agent-Johnny Hyde, from shipboard en route to Europe, and told him that she intends to continue with her career. "Find me a good picture to make, and I'll come back," said Rita. says Harry Cohn: unless Rita makes the rejected "Lona Hanson," she cannot make any other movie—now or ever!

* * *

Rosalind Russell's very popular Poppa-in-Law, Carl Brisson, makes his Los Angeles night-club debut on January 4 at the cocoanut grove. The whole town will be on hand to applaud.

* * *

Irene Dunne received the final script on "Storm Over Vienna" and has now turned down the role of the Nun. Too bad; she would have been vrey good in the part.

* * *

Audrey Totter and Wendell Corey play man and wife in the Clark Gable picture, "Any Number Can Play".... Claire Trevor, incidentally, is one of the tw ostar actresses now under consideration for the role of Gable's wife in this movie. Claire is what is known as a hot property since her terrific performance in "Key Largo."

* * *

Cornel Wilde chats with me over the phone and says he did not read any newspapers during his twelve weeks abroad with wife Pat Knight. "The first news I read in New York was about Errol Flynn kicking a policeman, and I said to Pat—'Honey, we're home!" Cornel is back on his dol. 5,000 a week salary at 20th-Fox, but won't have to work for about a month. That's the way to live!

* * *

Diana Lynn, prior to her wedding Monday, took time to test for the role of "Jane" in 'My Friend Imra".

Joan Crawford has already received 3,000 letters wishing her well with her schoolmarm role in 'Miss O'Brien".

* * *

Lucile Ball will have been off the screen for two years by the time her "interference" and "sorrowful Jones' movies are released in the fall. That is why, says Lucille, she decided to do a radio show—"my favourite husband"—"to keep my name before the public". She's smart, because now that she has a sponsor the lady also makes money—dol. 2,500 a week.

Top Executives Promise

Better Films Then Ever Before

Top executives of the motion picture industry, men who formulate picture plots and policies, report back to their plush-lined offices to embark on what many predict will prove Hollywood's most significant year.

The business has many grave problems to face and solve during the next 12 months. What will the big brass do about them? In other words, what does the year 1949 hold for the film business from the overall standpoint?

Canvassed by North American Newspaper Alliance, all of Hollywood's main guiding minds—with the exception of the evasive movie szar, Eric Johnston—were ready, eager and willing to express their opinions. Here they are:

Darryl F. Zanuck

DARRYL F. ZANUCK, 20th Century-Fox—I believe 1949 will be one of the most interesting years in the history of the motion picture industry as producers spur all the creative forces at their command to meet the challenge of what is definitely a "buyer's market." This condition has been felt by the industry for about a year now, but it has taken us some time to adjust to it. We are meeting it by makng our films of diversified subject matter and by gong all over the world for new backgrounds. Producers, I beleve, will be equally adventurous in ideas and will range the whole fiield of human imagination in quest of concepts to interests the public.

Done Schary

DONE SCHARY, Metro Goldwyn Mayer—The obvious solution to the major problem facing the industry during the year is the quality of product to be offered. We must get GOOD pictures first of all. The rest of our problesms should then resolve themselves. Fortunately, the good pictures are beginning to be made again. There is a greater audience today for better films than ever before. The job at hand is to see that an even flown of excellent productions go into the theatres. If we dothat, everything else will adjust itslf normally. Yes, 1949 does look very promising to me.

Samuel Goldwyn

SAMUEL GOLDWYN, Goldwyn Productions— Although 1948 was clearly the most difficult year in the industry's 40-odd years of growth, it is my opinion that it produced a new consolidation of Hollywood's resources of artistry and ingenuity. The high cost of production the lessening of the public's interest in pictures and loss of the revenue from foreinn countries forced a re-examination of our methods, and is being reflected in the improved quality of pictures which you will see from every studio during 1949.

William Goetz

WILLIAM GOETZ, Universal-International— Now that the industry has gone through a perio dof readjustment and geared production costs to the domestic market plus the small revenue obtainable in the foreign market. 1949 should prove a very successful year. Our studio has a schedule of 24 major features for the coming season. Six of these will be in Technicolor. Heavy emphasis will be laid on comedies and outdoor adventure stories. And many of our pictures will be high-lighted by the introduction of fresh, new personalities.

Henry Ginsberg

HENRY GINSBERG, Paramount—At this studio we have complete confidence in the future and will produce more pictures during 1949 than we did during the past year. As proof of this we are starting off with an unusually heavy schedule. During January and February, we will place eight majjor features before the cameras. Our expectations are to keep the studio and its personnel continuously busy throughout the year. These plans speak for themselves as to our outlook for 1949.

Jack L. Warner

JACK L. WARNER, Warner Bros.—This company is prepared to meet new problems and situations and take them in stride. This organization now as in the past has but one obligation one purpose—that is to produce fine entertainment for world enjjoyment. We face the future with complete confidence. We expect 1949 to be a good picitures, and by brothers and I enter the new year with the strongest entertainment program in our history scheduled for production.

David C. Selznick

DAVID O. SELZNICK, Vanguard—While these are sad timse in Hollywood, it's also time that Hollywood got it's fighting spiriit back. We've all been wasteful, but there's enough coming in to the box office to pay the artists and topay a profit—yet we're not getting it. What's wrong is only partially in Hollywood. The trouble is that too little is known about distribution and exhibition. The armchair experts in New York have veiled it in a shroud of mystery. For every dol. 10,000,000 that comes into the box office, only dol. 2,000,000 returns to Hollywood. We should have a committee to investigate the economics of the industry so that Hollywood gets back a reasonable return on its product.

MARRIAGE IN OFFING FOR GEORGE SANDERS

George Sanders and Zsa Zsa Hilton may be married by the time you read this story! When I saw Zsa Zsa at lunch a few days ago, she told me that her Georgie was using her very persuasive brand of argument to get the beautiful, cuddlesome and rich redhead to elope with him immediately.

"But how about your $40,000-a-year alimony from Conrad Hilton?" I ask the effervescent near-bride.

"Oh that," says Zsa Zsa, snapping her highly manicured fingers. Then she gets confidential:

"I am seeing Connie today and maybe he will give me a lump sum instead of paying the alimony. He still loves me. He's jealous; he wants me to stay single. 'Think of the money you'll save', he told me. But he wants me to be happy."

"But didn't you get a lump sum (something like a million dollars) when you divorced him?" I ask the very lovely Hungarian girl.

"Oh that," replies Zsa Zsa, "that was then This is now." She adds that Mr. Hilton also showered her with $300,000 worth of gems—each item inscribed "Darling, I Love You." Most of these gems recently were stolen by an armed burglar in New York.

"I tried to reform the burglar", Zsa Zsa giggles. "I told him, 'This is no life for a young man to lead.' Guess what he told me. It was ten in the morning and I was still half asleep. He said, 'This is no life for a young woman to lead'."

★

Zsa Zsa roars with laughter. I can see why Hilton is still in love with her and why Sanders wants to marry her right away. She's like a fascinating furry and expensive kitten. She never stops talking and laughs at everything—except George. For him she has only adoration.

"He's such a strong character," sighs Zsa Zsa. "I have to have a man who will boss me around George will boss me and I will be happy. I'm still so scared of him! When he says, 'Darling, I have to ask you for advice,' I almost faint.

"Poor George; he was so unhappy last year when he and his wife were divorced. He was rude to everyone. I know what it's like to have an unhappy marriage. I was rude to everyone. I just wanted to die.

"I was the loveliest woman in the world when I was married to Hilton. Do you know what George now says every day? 'I'm so happy', he says. 'It can't last'."

Just to prove that it will, Zsa Zsa shows me the TWO engagement rings given her by her doting George—one huge emerald and one huge diamond. "He's very generous," coos the cute kitten. "Even after he divorced his wife, he gave her a mink coat.

"Never in my life has a man been so kind and considerate to me. When I had my appendix out, George almost went out of his mind. And, just imagine, he won't let me diet. He says, 'I don't see why a rich woman should be skinny—she doesn't have to model'."

Zsa Zsa reveals a new and hitherto unsuspected trait in the Sanders character—and her own:

"He's terribly shy. So am I. Before a party, we have to take a few drinks before we can face people.

"Of course, Hollywood parties are frightful; everyone wants to be a king or a queen. And the young men are so dumb; they take themselves so seriously And George usually thinks the women are so silly."

★

Zsa Zsa now is writing a book about the Turkish President, Kemal Ataturk, and hopes to sell it for pictures. It should be very interesting. She also has written a book called

(Continued on page 24)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

A number of boys and girls have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari, and a number of them have sent for its enrolment forms. Two new Balkan-ji-Bari Units have been started in Bombay, at Chowpatty and at the Bandra Harijan Wada, and more units are being formed. It's a good sign: The Balkan-ji-Bari Movement is expanding.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and Well-Wishers had a social. They spoke about the failings and achievements of the functions at Delhi during the last All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference and Children's Week Celebrations held there. Over a cup of tea., they all promised to work for the children's cause more vigorously than ever.

On the "Sarvodaya Day", Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Workers joined the Congress programme of cleansing the Railway Station, under the leadership of Shri D. N. Wandrekar, and its children had prayers under the guidance of Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya. At Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari, Swami Chaitanya Dev and Shri Merchant spoke to children. At Matunga, Shri Anantrai Valia read the message and and Shri K. K. Mody explained the significance of the Day, whereafter they had a procession under the guidance of Rao Saheb N. N. Aiyer. Kasar Wadi celebrated the Day under the presidentship of Shri Ram B. Motwani and Chowpatty under the presidentship of Shri C. T. Valecha. Harijan Wada at Bandra was visited by Shri Shewak Bhojraj.

At Delhi also new Balkan-ji-Bari Units are being started. Shri S. K. Gupta has revived the Hanz Qazi centre which organised recently an excursion to Kotla Feroz Shah. The Kashmeri Gate Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Shri S. S. Mathur, Superintendent of Education at Delhi, who has promised tll necessary support to the Association.

The "Pushpa", English journal of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari and the "Hamare Balak" Hindustani journal of the Delhi Provincial Bakan-ji-Bari have been revived, and efforts are being made also to revive the "Gulistan", Sindhi journal of the now new defunct Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. The "Pushpa" in Gujerati from Ahmedabad, and the "Bal Seva" in Hindi from Kanpur are being brought out egularlv.

* * *

JEALOUS LIONESS

The mother of two lion cubs at the Zoo, Christy, is a jealous female. She detests the other lionesses and had to be removed from their enclosure. But she loves being admired by humans—and petted by those who reared her.

At first she was very pleased at all the attention she got when the cubs were born. Then a nasty suspicion occurred to her, and jealously flashed its green eye on her again. She suspected that all this fuss was about those cubs are not about the great and beautiful Christy herself.

At that she refused to have anything more whatever to do with those annoying cubs. They had to be taken away and brought up by the daughter of a Zoo official.

Rearing lion cubs is no easy task. They are as troublesome as babies and have to be bottle-fed every few hours and through, the night as well. The cubs, Maya and Marga, are doing well however, and now, about three months old are very lively and playful. Mother is NOT interested. Funny, isn't that?

★

OUR HARD HEARTS

We often hear the expression "a heart of gold," but although there is no gold in the human heart, there are certainly other metals.

Examination through the spectroscope has revealed traces of copper aluminimum, and silver. The thyroid gland has been found to contain tin, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

* * *

WHAT IS THIS WORD?

Although it seems I'm rather lean,
And can be done without,
If you should cut my tail from me
I am a friendly bout.
Cut once again—twill bring to mind.
Some mineral waters of a kind.
Now from my whole if you should start
To cut my head away.
The cut will leave another cut
In a different sort of way.
Cut once again and you will see
That I will then become to be.
Were you able to find out? The word is "spare."

* * *

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

I made this cake all by myself." said little Kamala proudly at the tea table.

"Well done", replied Father. "But who helped you to lift it out of the oven?"

* * *

ABOUT TO GO

Jack had volunteered to help the conjurer on the stage.

"Are you quite satisfied that you hear youh watch ticking inside this handkerchief?" asked the man of magic.

"I'm more than satisfied" replied Jack. "It hasn't gone for a month."

NOT WELCOME

The new clerk had been sent to try to obtain settlement of an outstanding account.

"Was there any evasion on the client's part?" asked the boss when he returned.

"No, sir" was the reply. "The evasion was all on my part; he tried to kick me out."

TIT BITS AND WITS

It is surprising what can be grown in a roof garden. But everything has to be taken up.

It is time the English realised they are a musical nation. And blow their own trumpet.

Squirrels must take the blame four the shortage of wood nuts. They don't mind if they can take the nuts too.

A National park should be planned as a going concern. Or a coming one

Food Ration Can't Go Up, says a newsheading. Most of us manage to put it down.

The man who says he has made all his money out of doors should try a few windows for a change.

As J. A. Froude wrote, Human improvement is from within outwards.

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

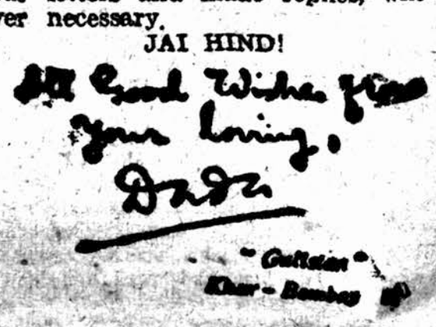
Everyone is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari, a movement and an organisation "to keep the children as happy as possible and to allow them to develop by themselves."

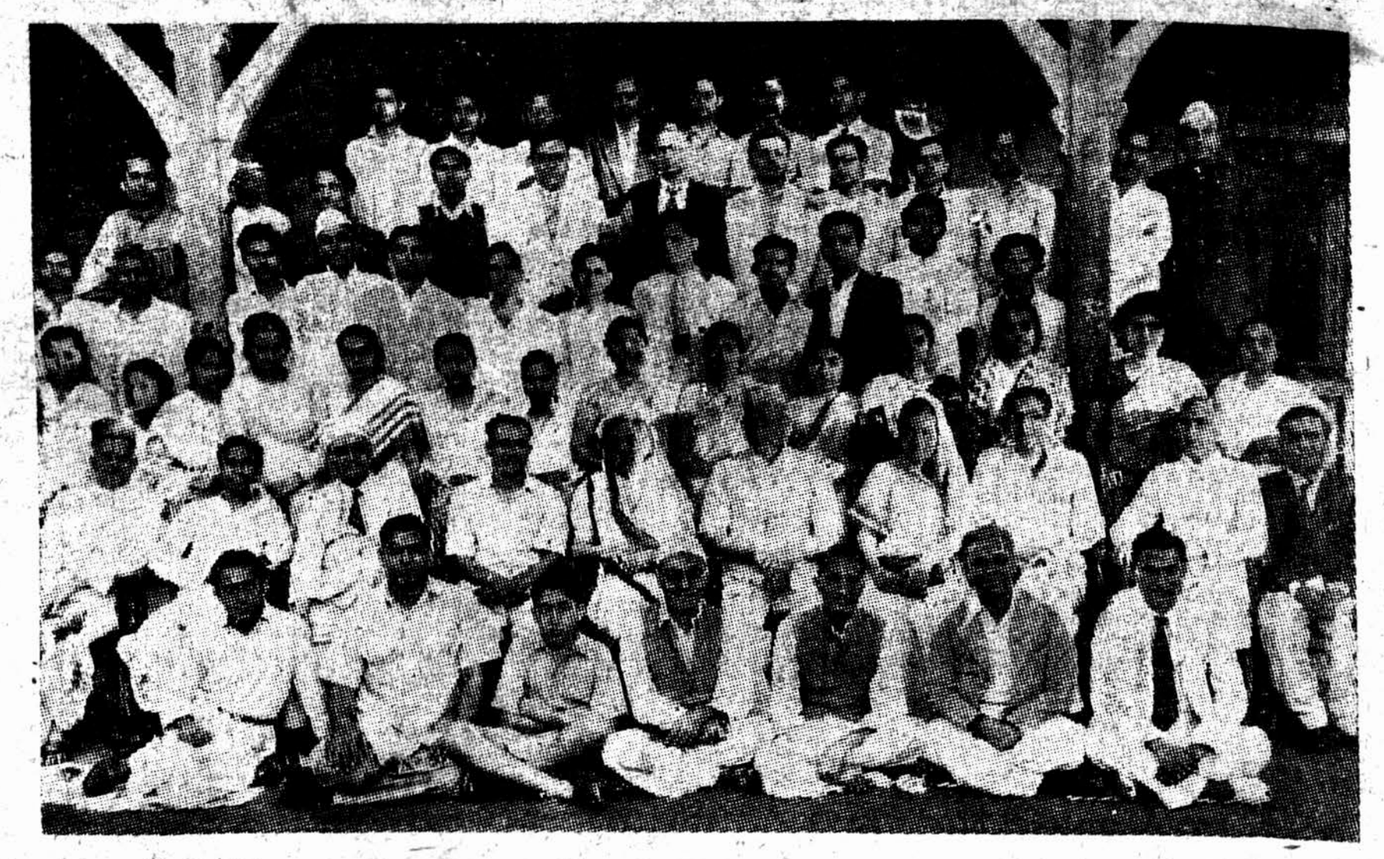
Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and sending a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada— "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

You may also send your little contributions of essays, stsories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., imtten lifebly on one side of the paper, and if found suitable, they will be gladly published.

Dada will be pleased to receive your letters and make replies, whenever necessary.

JAI HIND!





WORKERS AND WELL-WISHERS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BALKAN-JI-BARI WITH LADY MASANI, PRESIDENT IN THE CENTRE.

HOWARD SCHENKEN & RICHARD L. FREY

WEST opened the heart king. Dummy's ace won and a spare was led for a finesse. When the queen held, declarer went back to dummy via a diamond to take another spade finesse. This time East played the king. South took the ace and hopefully laid down the jack. (East might have been falsecarding and, unless he were, declarer had no change anyway).

However, East discarded a club. South cashed the diamond ace and East, recognizing that there was no chance to defeat the contract unless West had a good trump, discarded another club. The third diamond was won in dummy and, when a fourth diamond was led, South discarded a heart. But West ruffed and led the heart queen. South discarded a club, but ruffed the third heart and that was his last trick.

North's bid of four spades was an error. You may properly criticize South's jump-bid to four clubs; three clubs would have been forcing and more indicative of South's hand. But with no real support for spades, North simply should have rebid four diamonds. If South didn't like diamonds his logical rebid would be four spades; meanwhile, the diamond rebid would better show North's hand. Five diamonds would have been easy to make.

However, South didn't do his best in the play. Let's assume he makes his proper play of ducking the first heart. Dummy wins the second heart with the ace, and declarer finesses the spade jack. Then he goes back with a diamond to lead a second spade. When the king appears, he stops leading trumps, cashes the diamond ace and goes over to the diamond king. Now dummy leads the club ten. East can take the ace but cannot put his partner in. South ruffs a third heart lead, cashes the club king, trumps a club in dummy, and discarded his last club on a diamond lead. The spade queen gives him his tenth trick for the defenders can make only one heart, one club and West's long trump.

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 4
♡ A 5 2
◇ K Q J 9 3 2
♣ 10

WEST
♠ 10 6 5 2
♡ K Q 9
◇ 8 7 4
♣ Q 6 5

EAST
♠ K 9
♡ J 10 7 4 3
◇ 6
♣ A J 8 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 3
♡ 8 6
◇ A 10 5
♣ K 9 7 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	1♡	1♠	2♡
Pass	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

Talking of Books—

Compilation Of Index Numbers

FAMILY BUDGETS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS: (1) Kharagpur; (2) Jubbulpore City. By S. R. Despande. Govt. of India. Pp. 49 and 60. Price As. 14 and Re. 1-6.

Some years ago the Rau Court of Inquiry, which was appointed by the Government of India to investigate the dispute into dearness allowance on the G.I.P. Railway, came to the conclusion that none of the cost of living index numbers in the country except, perhaps, the one in Bombay, was very satisfactory and that the central government itself should undertake the compilation of index numbers for urban, semi-urban and rural areas. The Government of India accepted the recommendation and appointed Mr. S. R. Deshpande of the Bombay Labour Department to implement the scheme. Mr. Deshpande has since improved the methods of collection and compilation of the relevant statistics with assistance from statistical experts like Prof. R. A. Fisher of Cambridge. Actual collection of data in pursuance of the general scheme ha been carried out in co-operation with the officers of the local governments. Appropriately enough the sample method is followed and the results are interesting. The average size of a workers family in Kharagpur wa 5.62, whereas in Jubbulpore it was 4.06. In both places the number of members varied in almost direct proportion to income level. While in most families besides the head on an average half an additional member contributed to the income the size of this contribution for the lower wage groups was very small. Monthly income varied from Rs. 36 to Rs. 467 in Kharagpur and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 208 in Jubbulpore. In the former place for the lowest group food answered for 72 per cent of total expenditure, the highest group spending 65 per cent on that item. In Jubbulpore the corresponding percentage for the two groups are 62 and 52 respectively. As is to be expected fuel, house rent and clothing show a stable percentage, the principal variation among the income groups being in respect of the miscellaneous wants, which for the lowest income group in Kharagpur was 6 as against 15 in the highest group. For Jubbulpore the variation was from 12 to 25. Similar figures are also worked out for single workers who live without their families. The information given in these publications is out of date. It sutility consists in the uniform pattern that it supplies to the provincial governments, employers' and workers' organizations and the industrial courts according to which they might guide their actions. It is of the utmost importance that machinery to collect these statistics should be set up in all representative areas, and that their reports should be published at least quarterly. The employers' and employees' central organizations might also keep enough data to check the official findings. It will be some time before official data in point of adequacy and correctness is brought to a high level to perfection. That end will be facilitated by separating the satistical machinery from the normal labour administration and by encouraging checks instituted by recognised central organizations of labour and capital.

D.G.K.

New Journal On Economics

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST. Editor, S. Tirumalai M.A. Annual subscription Rs. 12. Chembur Bombay.

We welcome to the field of journalism the new monthly Agricultural Economist published from Bombay and devoted to problems of rural life. The new publication has secured messages of goodwill from almost everybody who matters in the field of administration of the country's affairs. This is a welcome sign of the growing emphasis on agricultural problems of our economy. While we would not go so far as to acquiesce in the editor's statement the Indian economy means only Indian rural economy, we would wholeheartedly reciprocate the feeling expressed in the declaration: "It will be our object in this sphere to pose problems and present facts so as to evolve a balance between agriculture and industry, in the development of the country towards the accepted goals of full employment, social and economic security and higher standards of living." The first issue contains a variety of articles from recognized authorities on agricultural economics such as Prof. V. G. Ramakrishnan, and experienced and enthusiastic reformers like Mr. J. C. Kumarappa. There is undoubtedly a real place for such a journal and judging from the manner in which the inaugural issue is prepared it can be reasonably hoped that the journal will adequately fill the place. In the light of past experience of similar journals it is only necessary to emphasize the need to gather and publish authorized facts and to emphasize details and practical steps in the discussion. On a lesser factual, detailed and constructive plane a specialist journal fails to make an adequate and effective appeal.

D.G.K.

'Natyam' On Top

This sculpturesque pose of the dancing 'Shiva,' the patron diety of Indian dance forms the frontispiece of 'Natyam' a Tamil Monthly issued from Madras and edited by Ranjan. Though Ranjan has come to the front line as a film artiste, his first love has always been dance and he has made a special study of it. His survey of the decline and downfall of Indian Dance from its halcyon days is a scholarly exposition of the turns trends, and bottlenecks which the art had to face through the ages.

Though Bhartanatya Sastra is the magnum opus of Dance treatises, Tamilnad has produced Dance literature of no mean importance. Prof. Vayapuri Pillai who has made a special study of the Tamil sources writes an interesting article on Tamil Dance literature. Gopinath who is well known in Bombay as a Kathakali artiste gives an authentic portraiture of the Dance art of Kerala with all its highlights. Prof. Sambamurti's article on Kritis and Kirtans and Sangeet Vidawan T. R Viswanatha Sastri's masterly analysis of "Pallavi," though belonging to the realm of pure music, have their importance in the world of Dance also. A finished dancer should have complete mastery of the musical structure, as dance is not mere reeling of a few steps and poses to the timing of percussion instruments, as some of our amateurs concieve. The 'Triveni' of Bhava, Raga, and Tala is what is aimed in Bhartnatya.

The series on "Krishna and Art" form an interesting study of the Vashnivate cult influencing the Classic dance art. Among the interesting features of the 'Natyam' are musical-tit-bits and the Dance Quiz which are not merely entertaining but add to the knowledge of the aspirants. The "Dance With Me" series conducted by Ranjan form a type of home study service for the amateurs as they give authentic explanation of

the A,B,C of Bhartanatyam with explanatory illustrations. But that alone will not make you a dancer, as dance is a stern task master based on Guru Sishya Bhava. The object of the series is evidently to help trainees to appreciate the correct position and attitudes by objective illustrations, which they might have missed in subjective training.

The possibilities of a maganize of this type are immense. The Dance wealth of South India is fabulous. Every temple there, is a temple of Dance. If the conductors of the 'Natyam' are able to present the Dance sculputures and frescoes and murals of Tamilnad and Kerala which are fast crumbling to ruins, they will be saving the classic Dance Art for all times. But this is a mighty task and the National Government must initiate a comprehensive save-the-art campaign. The Issue is priced at 4 annas, and it is a mine of information—K.A.C.

THE 'LAST' WILL AND TESTAMENT OF COMMODITY PRICES BOARD

"The present situation is unfortunate from all points of view. A regime of controls exists. Yet persons in authority and responsible leaders of public opinion talk as if it was nothing but an evil which should be abolished immediately. In such a climate of opinion, no control regime can survive, for everybody thinks that it is proper to violate it, every trader contemplates hoarding and getting the most out of the process of abolition and very few non-officials have their heart in working or enforcing controls. There is little doubt that if government really thinks that controls are undesirable, it would be best to abolish them completely as speedily as possible. On the other hand, if government decide that it cannot afford to abolish controls and that the conditions following decontrol will be akin to chaos, government must not only keep up controls, but integrate them, explain them and enforce them."

In these weighty words, which unfortunately have not yet lost their appeal, the Commodity Prices Board, all of whose reports have recently been published by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, with a foreword by the Director, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, who was a member of the Board, call on the government with an urgent message which may well be treated as its last will and testament. It is unfortunate in the extreme that government itself should not have thought it necessary to publish these reports which bear on the general structure of a policy of integrated controls, and on the prices of individual articles such as grains, cotton, cloth, vanaspati, iron and steel, kerosene and motor spirit, coal, and paper. Considering that government's indifference to the need of publication of reports comes on top of an initial failure to frame a well-defined policy and the later neglect in some cases to consult and in others to follow the opinion of the Board when price increases were sanctioned one feels convinced that our government has yet to learn the necessary implications of its position as a constitutional government.

Let us hope that now in the re-adopted regime of controls all classes of people-official administrators, industrialists, workers and consumers will show a greater awareness of the seriousness of operating a controlled economy. If this is realized, the Board's reports will supply not only a large mass of factual material but also a body of principles for evolving and implementing a policy of integrated controls. For a serious study of the subject nothing short of a careful reading of the entire contents of the publication would suffice. We might, however, indicate a few important considerations that bear on our immediate policy. For integration it is necessary to start with a base, and obviously in our country the prices of leading cereals supply this base. Once these are determined by reference to the permissible movements in the costs of cultivation, other prices have to be adjusted to the necessary effects of the basic prices. For industrial prices in addition to the costs of raw materials, settled in relationship to food prices, wage-costs have to be determined. For doing this the cost of living is to be stabilized by reference to the prices of food, clothing and kerosene. Scarce materials needed for industrial production and agricultural operations have to be distributed not in response to price reactions on demand but by a priority schedule determined by reference to the national production needs. No producer interest, be it capital, labour or middleman, can be assured of a vested advantage in a controlled economy. The incentive in a controlled economy can no longer be profit, but a sense of civic duty. This is not a counsel of perfection, as the developments in Great Britain during and after the war would prove. For the inefficient mill and for the bonus-fed worker it is unjustifiable to expect that they can cash in on the community's adversity. If public opinion is properly informed and official policy is both scientifically correct and socially just, all interests can be persuaded to reconcile themselves to the needs of national survival. The reports of the Commodity Prices Board will supply the necessary instruction and guidance.

D.G.K.

Current Economic Problems

INFLATION AND THE WAY OUT. Publishers, Hind Kitabs, Bombay Pp. 36. Price As. 12.

This small pamphlet contains full reports of four lectures on inflation and the way out by four well-known college teachers, delivered at the Labour College, Bombay, under the auspices of the Socialist Party. According to Dr. Muranjan, who leads the series with a talk on inflation and production, the true remedy consists in the four dictums.—(a) increase in taxation so as to immobilize excess purchasing powers; (b) stabilization of the wage level at its present level; (c) a ceiling on profits at about six per cent; and (d) a special levy on other incomes above Rs. 5,000. It is unlikely that the investors whose psychology Dr. Muranjan knows better than the average economist, and the legitimate hearers at a labour college will appreciate the justice or the efficacy of the remedies addressed to them. Principal Welingkar, who was speaking on the distributional effects of inflation, advocated a reimposition of controls but accompanied his suggestion with an insistence on an 'absolutely rigid' machinery of control leaving no incentive to leakages and black marketing. Both for food and cloth Prof. Welingkar suggests a limited free market in which production in excess of the procurement quota could be sold by the producers. It is to be feared that if the two sets of suggestions are put into operation they will severely strain the cast iron rigidity of the machinery of control for which he asks.

Prof. Dantwala urged a revision of state policy in such a way as to induce all sections of the people to make sacrifices proportionate to their capacity. Unless this is done, befeit, labour's co-operation in a production drive cannot be secured. Prof. Dantwala attributes the low and desparate productivity of the farms to the unequal distribution of bullocks, manure and other accessories. If the supply of these is co-operatively organized he looks forward to an appreciable increase in our agricultural production. Prof. P. A. Wadia, who delivered the concluding lecture, spoke in a somewhat general way, though that did not deter him from making such drastic suggestions as cancellation of a part of the currency in circulation and the imposition of a capital levy. We are doubtful whether talk on this level is really within the comprehension of the audience at a general lecture, but we are sure that the attempts made by the speakers in their own way to bring home to workers and their leaders the several aspects of the current economic problems will serve a very beneficent purpose. Instructed and responsible conduct on the part of labour, who are a growing force in the country's economic and political life, is a desideratum for a peaceful industrialization of the country. A careful and discriminating perusal of the talks now published in book form should supply good preparatory material to social reformers and labour workers.

D.G.K.

While the greatest single representative body of India's women, the A.I.W.C. was busy in distant Gwalior airing its views on high politics—including the Indonesian issue—a very sensible as well as interesting (few sensible things are interesting in the popular sense) resolution was passed in Bombay by a vet another women's organisation

In fact, I for one have long since been waiting for some such move on the part of our women leaders. And I am sure most of you will say on seeing the resolution which I am quoting presently that this was exactly the thing in your minds too! It is not a day too early that the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has spent some time deliberating on the doings of our cinemawallahs

The following resolution was passed by the Managing Committee of the B.P.W.C.: "The main idea in depicting women in an irresponsible manner is to create box office on record by pandering to the lower elements in human nature. In the opinion of the Council, the production of such motion pictures must be discouraged if not completely banned by the authorities"

* * *

The first thing that strikes one's mind is to know if our Censor Boards have any women members on it and in what proportion? It is also pertinent to ask if the women members on such boards are either elected or recommended by representative women's organisations? I am afraid, answers to these questions will be far from satisfactory

Obviously, under such circumstances it would be far more helpful if we started tackling the problem from this end. After all it will not be a bad idea to establish some sort of liaison between competent institutions such as the B.P.W.C. and the film producers, directors, authors and the film stars and discuss the matters in a frank and realistic manner. The scissors should be used only as a special prerogative of the Censors

Maybe, in the beginning the directors and producers who are the undisputed kings of the stellar world, may not co-operate in this effort at fraternisation on the part of the lay public. They may consider it as an encroachment on their fredom and liberty which are so necessary for artists. However, with a little tact such difficulties could be got over. For instance, the guardians of our morals while approaching the artist should not don their puritanic garb! Virtue is best respected when not worn on the sleeve!!

* * *

Let us now turn to the work of art itself on which several lakhs of rupees are spent annually. We all know that real art is not diversified from life: that it is a reproduction and interpretation of life; that at best it should serve as an ideal to be emulated by the people. However, it would be a truism to say that few Indian pictures are 'guilty' of fulfilling these objectives! Most of them present exaggerated versions of virtue and vice alike. Their heroes and heroines are perfect in every possible way and their villains deserving of condemnation at all the times. Naturally, for fitting these concentrated products in the story of the picture incidents have to be manipulated to such an extent that you get a completely distorted vision of human life. As a result the whole atmosphere reeks with unrelieved artificiality

Is it any wonder then that Indian womanhood should be portrayed in false colours on the Indian screen? After a little reflection, however, one feels that it is the resurgent womanhood, as contrasted with the old generation of the docile ones, that is being so wrongly depicted in the films. Can this be because the film producers have failed to understand her? Or is this manhandling willful? Perhaps they are not in sympathy with one who is trying to vindicate herself! And when I say that I equally charge our society which is in a transitional stage of being prejudiced against the modern woman. Nevertheless the blame rests on the shoulders of the film makers alone. With this potential instrument of education in their hands they cannot afford to give to the public only what it likes. If they continue pandering to the bad taste of the people they have no right to call themselves progressives and nationalists which they do on the least provocation!

—*Leela*

Does Cancer Become Hereditary?

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

I AM CONSTANTLY asked such questions as this: "My father and a sister died of cancer. Am I likely to develop it and ought I to have children?" No doubt most doctors are asked the same question. The first point to make is that the question is wrongly put. If someone asked the question, "my wife has fever. Am I likely to get it?" I should naturally ask what sort of fever she had. If she had pheumonia, the risk is negligible; if typhoid, she should be taken to an isolation hospital at once.

Is It Hereditary?

Cancer is the name for a group of diseases due to different causes. For example, chimney sweeps are liable to skin cancer from soot. And in a sense it is hereditary because the sons of sweeps often become sweeps, but for no other reason. A few hereditary diseases, including one disease of the intestine, often end up with cancer. However, they do not account for one case of cancer in a thousand.

Professor Penrose of University College, London, and his colleagues, Miss Mackenzie and Miss Karn have just investigated the inheritance of breast cancer. The question to be answered is whether the daughters, gand-daughters and nieces of women with this disease are more likely to get it than other women. In fact, this question cannot be answered directly. One would have to wait for 50 years or more before one could answer it for a group of women. So Penrose made the following inquiry'

He started off with 510 patients at University College and London hospitals, and collected their family histories. For example patient 266 developed breast cancer at the age of 57, was operated on, and was alive at 64. Her father died at 58 of an unknown cause; her mother died of cancer, not of the breast, at 62; her daughter had been operated on for breast cancer and was alive. If this were a typical pedigree, we should have to say that cancer was strongly inherited And various doctors have collected enough pedigrees of this kind to convince themselves and others that this is the case.

But actually it is not typical. Penrose and his colleagues compared the numbers of various relatives who died of cancer with the numbers which would have been found in a sample from the general population of the country who died at the same ages and dates. Naturally a number would have died of cancer in any case. No less than one woman in 30 of all ages dies of breast cancer, and round the age of 50 the fraction is more like one in 13. When the comparison was made in this way, the following results were found. The relatives of patients are certainly no more likely to die of cancer of organs other than the breast than the general population. They may even be a little less likely to do so. The fathers, sisters and mothers are probably no more likely to die of cancer of the breast than other people. But the mothers, sisters and perhaps maternal grandmothers are more likely to do so. The mothers are about twice as likely, and the sisters three times This means that if your mother dies of breast cancer, your chance of doing so is raised from about one in 30 to 1 in 15. But not if you are intelligent.

Breast cancer is curable in the large majority of cases. On an average, Penrose's patients had lived 3½ years after the first sign of the illness, and many much longer. But the disease is apt to recur unless it is treated while it is still a mere lump and before it becomes painful. A woman with a history of breast cancer in relatives on her mother's side ought to be on the look-out for early symptoms. If she is, her chance of dying of the disease is no greater than the average and may be less.

Of Biological Interest

Penrose concludes that there is no evidence that heredity plays any important part in the cause of cancer in other sites. Indeed, beer-drinking seems to be considerably more important than heredity in causing it.

Why is the liability to breast cancer inherited in the female line only, and not to any appreciable extent through the father? We do not know the answer in human beings, but we do know it in mice. Some breeds of mice are very liable to develop breast cancer. Bittner, in America, discovered that this was mainly due to something in the milk. If baby mice of a cancerous line are taken away at birth and suckled by foster-mothers from a normal line, only a few of them get the disease. And if mice from a healthy line are suckled by foster-mothers from a line with high breast cancer, they are likely to develop it. British workers at Leeds took the story further. Bonser discovered that the substance in the milk causes overgrowth of some parts of the uder long before cancer developes. Passey actually found the substance in mouse milk and showed that it consists of particles which can be photographed with an electron microscope. This is a fact of great biological interest. Here is a substance in an organ which makes it grow in a special way and which can be transferred to the corresponding organ in another animal, where it produces the same effects. This at once reminds

World's only woman diver: Ingeborg, 21-year old diver scouring the depths of Teltow Canal in the U. S. Sector of Berlin on a commission of removing war explosives hastily dumped by the Nai troops in retreat.

THEY FIND A VOICE

Women's Magazine

It may not be an exaggeration to say that the entry of "Shramik Mahila" (Working Women) a recently started magazine marks a notable event in the history of Marathi journalism. For some years now, there have been a number of periodicals and magazines catering to the intellectual and cultural interests of a small class of educated women. And as such their's was a bourgeois appeal.

On the other hand, "Shramik Mahila" as the name itself suggests, is going to serve as a form for voicing the grievances of employed women whose numbers are legion! (How many of us know that nearly 50% of adult women population in the country are wage earners in the agricultural and industrial spheres?) Although this mag. may deal mainly with the problems of the "white-collared" working women, it will automatically help to bridge the gulf that separates them from their proletarian sisters. Apart from the fact that the latter's work enjoys no status, they are also illiterate. However, the difficulties and disabilities being nearly the same there is bound to be a community of interest. The vociferous element of educated women workers will therefore do well to regard their less fortunate sisters as one of them.

The magazine is in the able hands of Mrs. Pratibha Patwardhan. Its success, in the sense of making its influence felt in the official quarters, will depend mainly upon women themselves. For, unless they shed their apathy and voice their demands in greater numbers through their own paper it will not have a representative character. Looking at the first two issues, one feels hopeful about the ultimate goal of Shramik Mahila—that of unifying and strengthening the ranks of women in employment.

MARRIAGE IN OFFING FOR GEORGE SANDERS

(Continued from page 21)

"Every Man For Herself", but says it is not autobiographical

Zsa Zsa was born in Budapest 27 years ago she tells me. She appeared on the Viennese stage, and was nominated "Miss Hungary". During the war she was married to a Turkish diplomat.

Sanders will be her third mate. "I think he's the most talented man I've ever met", she asserts. "He speaks German, French, Italian and Russian. And he's a wonderful carpenter. He can do anything."

They are going to the Virgin Islands on their honeymoon. George and his bride have a choice of three homes to live in after the honeymoon. She has a five-storey home in New York at Park Avenue and 73rd Street, and a place on Long Island.

In Hollywood, George lives in his own apartment house. I guess, though that he will find a new home for his bride and her very small daughter whom Zsa Zsa describes as "the richest little girl in the world."

If anything goes wrong with the speedy marriage plans, it will be because, to quote Zsa Zsa, "Yet's face it —$40,000 a year is a lot to give up. Also, I have to know first if George has any faults. So far I only know his good points.

"Last winter we had terrible fights. He went to a psychiatrist every day for a month. Now he's wonderful. We have everything in common; and I'm going to make him a good wife. It's always difficult to be married to an actor. But George isn't an actor. He's an intelligent man who acts."

'MY EARLY YEARS'

(Continued From Page 5)

after school, on an ice-delivery truck. I worked for a company with Freddy Guinyard. He'd stay downstairs minding the horse, and I toted fifty or sixty pounds of ice up a couple of flights. I didn't mind hard work. I think it helped me for fighting. I think it built me up. I made some money delivering groceries too. all these money went into the house. We needed it. Up North we didn't eat as good as we did in Alabama. Stuff cost so much.

Went To Trade School

Nights I hung out on the corner with the Catherine Street gang. We had fights, but nothing much; just gang fights the way kids do. You got into a fight and you just punched the best you could. I had no haymaker then, no more than any other East Side kid. I wasn't doing so good in Diffield School, so they sent me to Bronson Trade School. That was Miss Vada Schwader's idea. She was one of the teachers. She figured I better educate my hands than my head

It worked out. I did cabinet-maker's work at Bronson; made nice things. I made little tables and shelves and knickknack closets. I was pretty good at it. When I had them finished off I brought them home to be used in the house. We didn't have much furniture and it was hard to get. My stepfather was let out at Ford's because the depression had come. My mother had to go down to the relief place and wait in line to get us a few bucks a week. We kept track of what we got and I paid it all back—dol. 270 it was—when I got dol 1,300 for beating Charlie Massera in (Chicago) 1934.

When I got to be almost 17 my mother fixed for me to take violin lessons from a teacher down in Warren and woodward. She thought I might be good at it, but I only took five or six lessons. I never got to play the whole scale. A viiolin felt puny in my hands.

What happened was I really got interested in boxing. I put on the gloves with other kids in Bronson School gym. I thought I might get to fight in the Golden Gloves and be somebody. We'd stand around on the corner, nights, and talk about the big purses fighters got. Thurston Mckinney, who was a few classes ahead of me in Bronson, said there was no real money in fiddling. He talked up what fihters like Kid chocolate and Jack Dempsey made. He showed me in Ring Magazine where they made more in one fight than a fiddler made all his life. He worked on me like that and the idea of big money kind of swelled in my head.

Learns Of "Big Purses"

Thurston saw me put a Mexican boy away with one left hook down in the school gym. one day. He said I had stuff and I ought to go in training for a fighter. He kept at me. He said, "You got to have education to be a good one on the violin. You got to "read notes". He had another good argument. He said if I started fighting right off I could get from dol. 7 to dol. 25 in merchandise checks, even as amateur, but it would be years before I would get in a band and earn money with a violin. That made sense. Even dol. 7 to dol. 25 sounds like big money when you got none.

I figured Thurston wasn't just talking. He was getting merchandise checks for prizes in the amateurs. Before I really got started Thurston was lightweight amateur champion of Michigan. Now he works in Sunnie Wilson's. That's a bar owned by Negroes in Detroit. Thurston was a good fighter. He didn't get the breaks like I did.

But he was the one got me started. I skipped my violin lessons. I used the money to pay my amateur dues. I would start out from home with the violin, but I would hide it in the locker down in Brewster Recreation Center and I would put on the gloves with other kids. Atler Ellis was my first trainer there. He taught me a lot. The only thing was I. couldn't find full time to do it. I got a job in the Briggs factory for dol. 25 a week. I pushed truck bodies to the sprayer on the assembly line. The tape would come off the body-covers and land on the floor, stick side up. It (the tape) would gum onto the dolly wheels, and you'd get a real workout, pushing those truck bodies. I would leave the factory around 5 o'clock go home for dinner and then go (over) to the gym. One Saturday I got home from the gym. and my music teacher was there. He told my mother I was skipping lessons. She wanted to see my lesson punch card, but I had torn it and thrown it away, and I came right out and told her so. I said I wanted to be a fighter not a fiddler. The teacher helped me. He said I never would do much with a violin. My mother didn't take on about it. She always said if any of us Barrows to be something in the world, she'd work to see we got it, like the time she sent my sister Eulalia to special school in Birmingham, only nothing came of that.

I got my application for the Golden Gloves but I never filled it out. One day when I came home from work my mother fetched it out of the dining room lamp bowl, where I'd dropped it. She said, "Joe, don't you want to do something with this?" I filled it out and sent it in, and that's how I got started.

My mother let me keep on training, and around November 1932 or early 1933 I got my first amateur bout. It wa. a stag in the Edison Athletic Club. I weighed around 168 then, and they stacked me against Johnny Miller, a white boy. He was a fighter for years and I was new at it. He held a couple of amateur titles and he had fought in the Olympics out in Los Angeles. He was clever with his fists and with his footwork, I never got in a solid punch against him. He knocked me down seven times in two rounds, more than anyone ever did, after that. He mussed me up pretty bad. Going home that night I was sore all over, and low. I got a merchandise check for dol. 7 out of the fight. I gave that to my mother.

She stuck up for me. She told me, "Joe, if want to keep on with boxing, keep on with it." She said "If that's what you want to work at. I'll work for you to get it", but my step-father didn't think I would ever get to be anybody in boxing. He held out for me to get factory work. He was nice about it. His talk was just father talk, but my mother had to hold by it. I got a job in 'B' Building in the Ford plant in River Rogue, I stayed away from the ring six or seven months. Then I put in for the Golden Gloves, in the novice division. My mother said it would be all right. I'm still on leave from Building "B". I saw Henry Ford 2nd a few weeks ago and reminded him I never really quit at Ford's. My work card is still there.

Holman Williams trained me in Brewster gym. He was a negro middleweight, a good one.

He took turns with Atler Ellis in training kids. They would handle seven or eight each. Williams didn't get in the money in fighting until the war. He made pretty good money then. He lives here in Chicago.

Whipped By Flyweight

When he was busy training other kids I would go off by myself and study my form in the gym mirrors when I worked at the punching bag like he told me. I remember one day I put on the gloves at Brewster with a kind named Ken Offlin, a flyweight. He weighed only 118 and I was around 169, but when he got through with me I thought he was champion of the world. He whipped me good. Too fast for me. I could hardly touch him.

It didn't come easy, but I got better as I went along. I still got merchandise checks for fights, and I did like other amateurs: I would take out only part of it in merchandise and get the rest in cash. I took the cash home to my mother. Holman Williams, Atler Ellis and other men around Brewster Center kept telling me I would make a good fighter, just to keep at it. I trained hard, and they sent me against a boy named Thomas in the Forest A.C. in Detroit. I took him with two punches. That was my first knockout. All told, I had forty-three knock-outs on my record in the two years I was in amateurs. I won seven fights on decisions and lost four.

All this while I fought with second-hand stuff. I used my hand bandage over and over, in different fights, because I didn't have money to buy new bandage every time. I didn't have real fighting shoes. I used old tennis sneakers. Another thing, I wasn't eating right. I didn't know the right things, and even if I did the Barrows couldn't count on steaks and chops. That's what a heavy needs, but they cost too much. Mostly I lived on frankfurters. I liked them. I loved ice cream, too, but it wasn't good for a fighter. I went along like that until Mr. Roxborough took me in. That came later.

In 1933 Clinton Bridges, an amateur light theacyweight from Chicago, beat me in three rounds on points. He was a better boxer than me, and I didn't get to lay a hard one on him. I kept on training and winning little amateur merchandise checks and little medals until I came against Marx Marek. He was a Notre Dame football player. That was my toughest fight, I think, that year. It was in the National A.A.U. light heavyweight title fights. I won all other fights easy and then I met him for the championship. I thought I kept pretty even with him, until the third round. Then he out-boxed me. He got the decision. That year I won the light heavyweight title in the Golden Gloves novice amateur championship class.

I knocked out everyone tney put against me—Artie Soldate of Chicago, Hugh Rogers, a Florida boy; Bud Schildknecht from Kansas City.

Lived With Roxborough

George Moody, who ran the Detroit Amateur Club, was my trainer then. He arranged for me to take on a boy, Stanley Evans, but Evans had too much for me. He knew more. He took me on a decision, but he was the last, amateur or professional, to beat me until Max Schmeling knocked me out in our first fight in 1936.

I fought Stanley Evans again in The Detroit Free Press Golden eardy in 1934. I didn't knock him out, but I got in a lot more solid punches than he did in every round, and I won the title. (I got a big silver cup with the silver statue of a fighter on it). George Moody and Mr. Roxborough met me after that bout and Mr. Roxborough said if I would work hard at training, and live clean, he would help me. He was interested in young negro fighters. He was a big shot in the Young Negroes Progressive Association and in the Urban League.

Mr. Roxborough found out that the day I lost the fight with Evans I ate one hot dog and one slab of apple pie. He told me if I wanted to get real serious about boxing he would take me into his own house. He said he would feed me right and but my clothes, but I would have to break away from staying out late nights with the Catherine Street gang and get to bed early, like a fighter should. Us Barrows were on relief then and it was depression, and no jobs around. My mother and my step-father let me go to live at Mr. Roxborough's.

He treated me real good. I got to wear some of Mr. Roxborough's clothes, made over, and I had my meals with Mr. Roxborough. He kept me in pocket money—dol. 5 and dol. 6 a week. He bought me fresh bandages (for my amateur fights) and got me good fighting shoes and nice trunks. Wilhelmina Morris who later on married Mr. Roxborough..got me a terrycloth robe to wear in the ring. I still got that robe. It's torn and nearly worn out, but I keep it for good luck. That's my training robe. I got to feeling fine and I kept on winning most of my fights by knockouts. Mr. Roxborough never cut in on my prize money, and he never touched any of my professional money until it got up to be real big.

(To be Continued)

(Copyright)

PHARAOH BUILDS CITY FOR SUN GOD

(Continued from page 7)

and ribbons. Here, the master of the house would sit and watch the dancing girls. Here, he would drink the wine of Akhetaton, and listen to the singing and the music that he loved.

Inside the houses, too, and in the Palace of the Pharaoh, you would have seen this same love of nature and the open air. In the house, the ceilings of the central pillard hall—surrounded by lesser rooms for coolness' sake—were painted with flights of birds winging their way across the blue Egyptain sky. Friezes of fruit and flowers and floral garlands decorated the walls

In the palace itself, walls, ceilings, floors, and pavements were bright with colour. Slim pillars, inlaid with coloured glass or stone, were painted with vines and creepers.

Such brilliant colours added richness to the atmosphere of this desert city. The sands themselves, the red and yellow escarpments of the cliffs darkening in the setting sun, the green of the fields and gardens bordering the Nile, all these stood out in the clear Egyptian air. For this was truly the city of the sun, the city of the Brightness of Aton.

Life in Akhetaton, in this strange oasis of sensual pleasure and religious ecstasy, was a blend of gaiety and ceremonial. On state occasions, the Pharaoh and his queeen would visit the temple driving in their lengthy built chariots drawn by two prancing horses. The shining harness, the dancing red and blue ostrich plumes of the horses, the coloured robes, the feathered standards, would bring the townspeople running from their houses to watch the cavalcade through the streets. In front of the royal chariots, a guard of soldiers armed with spears, and bows and battle-axes would clear the road. There would be bearded Asiatics from the Pharaoh's Syrian dominions, negroes from the Sudan, Libyans from the Western Desert, wearing the plaited sidelock of hair worn by their tribes.

In front of the temple gateway, the priests would gather, lifting their hands in salutation. Fat oxen with flower-ringed necks and horns would be led out for the ceremonial sacrifice. Girl musicians in flowing, white robes would beat on tambourines. Inside, the high altar would be piled high with offerings. Akhenaton and Nefertiti, in transparent linen robes with scarlet sashes, would sprinkle sweet-smelling gums upon the flames from the altar bowls of burning oil.

There would be other great occasions, too. Embassies from the vassal kingdoms to south and east of Egypt would come with tribute for their overlord, tribute from Syria and Ethiopia, from Crete and Cyprus. from the 'Islands in the Midst of the Sea.' The Pharaoh and his beautiful young queen, seate in a great, gold palanquin—she with her arm round his waist or, perhaps, seated on a cushion at his feet—would watch the procession.

Then the tribute would be laid before them: elephant tusks, gold bars, and bags of gold dust from the southern lands; vases of precious metal from the Mediterranean islands; ostrich eggs and feathers from the western deserts of Libya.

At home, in the quietness of the palace, musicians would play softly on the harp and lute, and sing the simple love songs of the period; and Akhenaton, twirling a single lotus flower, would banish from his mind the rumours of revolt and foreign invasion that now began to pierce his citadel. He would escape, instead, on the wings of religious speculation he would plan new and elaborate forms of temple ritual; he would compose hymns to the god of a gradually disintegrating empire.

For the glory of Akhetation was drawing to a close. In Egypt itself the new cult had never been more than a court religion. The idea was too abstract, too intangible, for the people who clung to their magic and to the old gods to protect them from the powers of darkness. Abroad, the great empire of Akhenaton's fathers stretching to the Euphrates, was crumbling before the attacks of the Hittite tribes from Anatolia and beyond.

For some time past, letters from vassal princes and Egyptian governors in Syria and Palestine had come in an increasing stream to Akhetaton And there they were found many centuries, later, still unanswered, in the ruins of the Foreign Office.

Now the Army and its leaders began to turn against this Pharoah who had lost the Asiatic empire conquered with the blood of their fathers. But he was oblivious, in his religious dreams, to the hard realities of life Then ill-health, the ill-health of an ascetic, the anxieties of a man unable any longer to meet disaster, brought Akhenaton to his tomb.

The City of the Horizon was soon forsaken. His successor, the young king, Tutankhamen, returned to the ancient capital at Thebes. The streets of the Horizon of Aton were deserted the roofs fell in the brightly painted walls tottered and collapsed. The temple scenes of many a gorgeous ceremony in honour of the Aton god fell prey to the vengeance of the priests of Thebes.

OUR DELHI LETTER: From Our Correspondent

Failure Of Grow More Food Campaign

THE FOOD and Agriculture Minister met his Waterloo in the Union Parliament last week. His strategy of "heads I win and tails you lose" became ineffective against the surging tide of criticism. The House had demanded a Committee of enquiry into the failure of the Grow More Food Campaign.

The Government accepted the demand in as much as it promised to undertake the enquiry at top level itself As the demand was made by the Party in power, the non-official resolution, was withdrawn after the Government's announcement. In constitutional parlance, the Government announcement is tantamount to a vote of censure of the twin Agriculture-Food Ministry. It is yet too early to say whether the prestige will triumph over the logical consequences of the debate culminating in Government's announcement.

Cost Of Campaign

Lobby view is that either the Agriculture Minister had no case or he pleaded it extremely badly. The issue before the House was the failure of the Grow More Food Campaign. Instead of admitting its failure, the Agriculture Minister asserted that it would not have made much difference to the huge shortage, had the targets, fixed for the year been reached. Then again by quoting certain assumed figures, the Agriculture Minister claimed that the price of additional yield should have more than paid for the expenditure on the Grow More Food Campaign.

There are several issues involved in this conrtoversy over the Grow More Food Campaign. After repudiating the sins of omissions and commissions of his thoroughly irresponsible and unrepreentative predecessor Government, the Agriculture Minister had solemnly announced in September last that his Ministry henceforth would be responsible for the Grow More Food Campaign. The Agriculture Ministry in its first Independence Review had categorically claimed that "compared with 1946-47 the estimated total outturn of the seven major foodgrains show an increase of one million tons, the figures for two years being 39,423,000 tons and 40 419.000 tons respectively."

Replying to a question in the Union Parliament on February 7, 1949 the Agriculture Minister stated that "the production of principal foodgrains in the reporting areas of Indian Union in 1947-48 was 42,663,000 tons. During 1946-47 it was 42,068,000 tons. This shows an increase in production of 595,000 tons in 1947-48 over the production of 1946-47."

Speaking in the Union Parliament the Agriculture Minister said: "In spite of the difficulties pointed out by me, nearly seven lakh tons has been the extra production under the Grow More Food Campaign against the target of nine lakh tons. Now when you say that the Grow More Food Campaign has not been satisfactory, it has not been satisfactory to the extent that instead of nine lakh we have been able to produce only seven lakh tons."

Finding Out The Results

The Agriculture Ministry's memorandum circulated to the Members of the Parliament and newspaper correspondents states as follows:—

"Even a slight error in calculation is sufficient to convert a surplus into deficit — statistical not real. They are sufficient to show general trends of production but inadequate for a precise appraisement of results. On the whole, while figures of area are not quite off the mark, the same cannot be said of the figures of yield".

"As regards the method of finding out the results it has been decided to go by the various items of work done in each province and then relate it to the increase in output. If an average well in Madras for example, irrigates three acres and the number of wells dug in is 1,000, we estimate that the total area now brought under cultivation is 3,000 acres, which is roughly equal, at the rate of 1/5 of a ton increase per acre by the conversion from dry to wet economy to about 600 tons. By following this method, the results achieved during the first year of the food production plan, namely 1947-48 are 600 thousand tons of food equivalent to Rs. 18 crores as against the crores of rupees spent on the campaign."

Firstly, the quotations would show that the Ministry of Agriculture, notwithstanding a separate statistical organisation of its is not definite of its own figures. Sometimes it hitches its claim at a million tons and two months later it reduces it to 590,000 tons. There is also a divergence in the figures of yield as given in the Independence Review and in the reply given by the Agriculture Minister in the Parliament this month.

Secondly, the Ministry has given away its own case by explaining that "a slight error in calculation is sufficient to convert a surplus into deficit— statistical, not real". It may be otherwise as well. By a mere error in calculation, there is a possibility of a statistical though not real surplus as well. The Ministry also gives away its case by explaining that by merely allocating money for digging a well it can claim an increase in production, irrespective of other conditions, such as man-power, bullock-power, iron and steel etc.

Flood Control

ATTEMPT has been made during the week to show that the Grow More Food Campaign was an interim devise, intended to raise additional yield, pending the completion of multi-purpose projects.

Hardly any one know of the multi-purpose projects when the Grow More Food Campaign was launched. As a matter of fact, the idea of experimenting with multi-purpose projects came up quite accidently. Damodar River had been causing large scale devastation in Bengal every year and it was in the course of one of the Inter-Provincial Conferences convened by the then Works Minister, Dr. Ambekar, that the idea of controlling the river on the model of Tennessey Valley originated. In its original conception, Damodar Valley project was intended to prevent annual floods in Bengal. Under the Khosla Blitzkerig the emphasis has been shifted from flood control to additional yield in foodgrains production. On the other hand, all the literature and blue-books issued prior to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Foodgrains Policy Committee claimed for the campaign the certainty of solving India's food problem, independently of multi-purpose projects.

The Agriculture Minister has lately been laying considerable stress on the constitutional difficulties. He has been reiterating every time he answers a question in the Parliament, that Agriculture is a Provincial subject and as such, the Centre has limited authority for the execution of development. In a letter to the Constituent Assembly, referred by me earlier in this journal, the Agriculture Minister complained that the Finance Ministry had been challenging his Ministry even when the latter restricted its schemes to the sphere defined in the statement of Policy of January 1946 which went beyond the Constitutional provisions of the Government of India Act. It would be thus evident that the Ministry of Agriculture had hardly treated Agriculture as a Provincial subject. In fact operations of Tractor organisation culminating sometime in actual cultivation and of underground water organisation, installing tubewells could hardly be regarded Central responsibility. The Parliamentary debate has, however, shown that wherever there had been any additional yield, it was claimed for the Grow More Food Campaign but whenever there were no results, they were attributed to acts of God, such as failure of rains or acts of man, such as faulty statistics. The King can do no wrong, nor can the Ministry of Agriculture.

Food Production

THE FOOD position in the country was the other issue debated in the Parliament. The Food-Agriculture Minister explained some reasons for the food shortage. India, even before the war had a food deficit.

The position then was, not so critical, because the world production made it easier for India to import her requirements from abroad. The partition of India has made the food position worse. All this, however, was known to the Food-Agriculture Minister, when he claimed early last year, when he made the reassuring statement that the food position was absolutely certain and safe.

The paradox of high prices and bigger imports coupled with higher yield of at least six hundred thousand tons of foodgrains, however, remained unanswered and unsolved. Supposing even six hundred thousand tons of additional yield was eaten away by yearly additions to population, the additions in the imports should have brought down the prices of foodgrains The effect was, however, just the contrary.

Neither the House was interested nor the Agriculture Minister referred to the reclamation-colonisation in Assam. Accordinng to lobby reports, the Agricultural Commissioner, Mr Sethi estimated that at least one million acres of land could immediately be cultivated in Assam. There was hardly any problem of irrigation or even fertilizers in Assam. What was wanted was manpower, Bengal had manpower but no land. Assam had land but no manpower. The Government of India had the power to move man-power from Bengal to Assam. Neither the Parliament nor the Agriculture Ministry have yet given indications to increase Assam's yield and reduce pressure on land in Bengal.

Either by design or by accident when the Parliament was discussing the failure of the Government's Grow More Food Campaign newspaper offices were supplied with an article by the Agricultural Attache to the American Embassy in New Delhi. It says:—

"Fimine stalks Saurashtra and adjoining areas, food imports are being demanded in astounding quatities. Cattle are being moved out in search of fodder and train loads of fodder are being moved in to save those that remain. Wells are being dug to provide water. The tragedy of it is that when the monsoon failed and crops withered away there was enough water beneath the ground and enough wind above the ground to have saved much of the crops if windmills had been used to pump water for irrigation."

Use Of Windmills

"In the United States, Canada and Australia one is accustomed to seeing windmills. It pumps water for the livestock, the home and the garden. Surprisingly almost no windmills are used anywhere in India".

The Ministry of Agriculture in each of India's nine provinces as well as in New Delhi has a copy of United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bullettin No. 1857 (December 1940) entitled "SMALL IRRIGATION PUMPING PLANTS" which shows manufacturer's recommendations as to cylinder size and capacity of wind mills."

"For lifting irrigation water from wells or tanks for India's typical farms of only few acres a windmill would be much more efficient than a pair of bullocks, attended by one or two men and drawing up one leather bucketing of water at time. Windmill could deliver more water for producing more food and the cost of operation is negligible. Bullocks now cost a lot of money and feed for them is scarce and costly.

For other farm work most of the bullocks have to be kept anyway, but on farms of over 10 acres the extra pair of bullocks would not have to be kept and those that are kept would not have to be fed so much when not working at the well. In any case, does a man with a canal water refuse to use it just because he already had bullocks for ploughing and hauling? The usefulness of windmills in India where there is enough wind and the water table is high, seems not to have been recognised." No comments seem necessary.

WITHOUT A COMPLETE QUORUM

"IN MOST MATTERS THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES REACHED COMPLETE AGREEMENT."—DR. EVATT.

Five Miles Of Desert Road Will Decide

PEACE OR WAR IN PALESTINE

Not at Rhodes, nor on the Lebanese frontier, will the peace of the Middle East be settled, but on a strip of desert road at the northern tip of the Red Sea — the Gulf of Akaba. The U.N. partition decision awarded the Negev to Israel, from Beersheba to the Gulf; but this strip of desert road is Britain's only land communication between Transjordan and Egypt and may well be considered as Britain's lifeline in the Middle East. Upon the amicable settlement of this local problem depends the future of the whole Middle East, says the author of this article from Akaba, which describes also how the British troops are living in this little-known part of the world.

(By GIBSON COWAN)

AKABA, (Transjordan:) ALTHOUGH all eyes at present aurn towards Rhodes, it is doubtful whether the Israeli-Egyptian armistic talks will have as decisive a bearing on the peace of the Middle East as the part played by five miles of desert road 800 miles away from that peaceful island.

The recent events in Israel have shown clearly not only that Egypt and Syria are negligible as fighting forces; but that the Arab League, if it ever existed other than on paper, is a thing of the past. A settlement in Palestine will be one between Israel and Transjordan, with Britain retaining her Middle Eastern position through her alliance with Transjordan and her military and air base at Fayed (in the Canal Zone in Egypt), possibly backed up by Cyprus.

Now, the only land communication directly between Transjordan and Egypt is the five miles of road at the head of the gulf of Akaba. It was the object of innumerable surveying expeditions during the last days of the British Mandate, and it may well be considered Britain's lifeline in the Middle East.

The importance of the road to Israel, regarded simply as a road, is negligible, but the Israeli delegates at the peace conference will undoubtedly demand the full territorial limits given to them by the partition plan laid down in the United Nations resolution of November 29, 1947, which awarded them the Negev from Beershaba to the Gulf of Akaba.

Akaba itself (which lies in Transjordan) is of little consequence to the Israelis: the port facilities are such as could be duplicated within a few weeks on the coastal strip allotted to them at the head of the Gulf. But to exploit the Negev, particularly if rumours of mineral deposits are true (and a few days before the end of the Mandate British planes flew out a number of loads of pitchblende samples), Israel needs better communications than are afforded by the bottleneck between Arab Hebron and the Arab Mediterranean strip. The difficulty lies in the fact that Israel's outlet to the Red Sea cuts across the coastal road required by Britain.

Seen As Bluff

Informed persons from Israel assert that the Israeli Government, fully aware that Britain has no real fears of a full scale Israeli invasion of Egypt, are inclined to regard the recent air movement to Transjordan and the fanfare with which a "microscopic garrison" is being moved to Akaba as a piece of bluff, but so far there is no report of their having approached the road, which in any case has been heavily mined by the Arabs. The Israelis themselves realise the importance of this lifeline to Britain and intend to use it as a lever to negotiate for Gaza and recognition for the Israeli State.

The current danger is the possibility of an incident, similar to that of the recent loss of five Spitfires, which may inflame passions on either side. At present British troops are in Akaba itself, within the Transjordan border, with a British destroyer anchored offshore affording them a sense of added safety from a "phantom enemy" that will probably never show up.

From Amman, 250 miles away, an enterprising army contractor has already arrived with his truckload of canteen stuff and set up shop, selling beer and ginger ale. Otherwise, bathing and fishing constitute the troops' pastimes.

For the 800 Arab population, it seems like a return to wartime conditions, with quartermasters buying goats, fish, and dates. At night, hurricane lamps twinkle through the fairly thick oasis trees, and in the distance rows of porthole lights shine from the British destroyer.

English songs, coming from tents and barracks, ring in the still air late into the night producing a marked contrast to the melancholic drone of fishermen and cameleers that usually ceases after sunset.

Ninety miles to the north lies Maan, an important centre of communications. Thither two platoons have gone to reinforce a detachment of Royal Engineers reconnoitring for the "Oulton Force", as the Akaba garrison has come to be known.

The advent of this force, it may now be disclosed, was preceded several weeks earlier by a map-making team from Fayed that slipped unnoticed into Transjordan, wearing mufti, or flew unobtrusively high photographing and bringing up to date war-time road maps.

For the United Nations observers who for months have tried to "observe" what did not exist, the new arrivals provide opportunities exercise their professional activities. At least the soldiers have relieved the loneliness and monotony of the observer team living beneath the thatched roof of a so-called hotel and subsisting on a diet of sardines and fried eggs three times a day.

In the opinion of informed Transjordan circles, the present strength of the British force should be regarded as the vanuguard of a brigade at least. Troops had to land at Akaba, say these informants, because that is the only door to Transjordan left open; but the raison d'etre seems to be to demonstrate to the Israelis and the Americans the extent and earnest of British concern on the future of Palestine.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
YOU ARE FINED TWENTY DOLLARS AND COSTS!
I'M SORRY, JUDGE, BUT THAT'S A LITTLE MORE THAN I CARE TO PAY!
GLADYS PARKER
9-4

A RACE SET UPON RACE

Plight Of Indians In South Africa; A Parallel To Jews Under Hitler

BY LESLIE HARRISON

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

NO-ONE able to see further than the end of his nose imagined that the South African Government would long continue its abominable policy of setting one race against another without reaping a hideous harvest of violent resistance. Careful investigation is however needed to find out why the Africans launched the fury of their attack on another non-European race rather than on the White people responsible for their repression.

For once, not even official circles nor the Tory Press can detect the hand of Moscow instigating the oppressed colonial to realise his own strength. "So far as I can judge," Mr. Leif Egeland, South African High Commissioner solemnly told the London "TIMES" Representative, "The Durban riots were not inspired by communists, because one of THEIR chief aims in South Africa is the building up of a common non-European front".

A Press View

Since Dr. Malan was voted into power on a "White South Africa" programme, social, political and economic discrimination against Africans, Indian and coloured persons has been on the upgrade. A glance through the S. African Press reveals plenty of concrete examples. January 10 marked the end of family allowances to Indians, even to the lowest paid workers in Natal, the majority of whom receive £8/7/11 a month. (the Social Welfare Officer justified the abolition on the grounds that the department had great difficulty in verifying applicants' statements about their earnings). Africans at the medical schools of Cape Town and Witwatersrand have been refused further bursaries, and the nationalists have publicly stated that they intend to legislate against the admission of even fee-paying Africans. (In Durban both Indians and Africans have been refused admission to the Exhibition Hall where Epstein's great statue of Adam is being shown. It is scandalous that my work should be used for racial discrimination." Mr. Epstein commented, "but, unfortunately I no longer own Adam").

The National Employment Training Corps for partially disabled coloured ex-soldiers at Faure is closed down while a similar training corps for Europeans in the same area is left open. Two of the biggest primary schools in Moroka may be shut because the Bantu welfare trust finds them too great a drain on its funds. Neither school is eligible for state grant as they have no proper classrooms—the number of school-age children has apparently no bearing on the situation.

The Government's infamous "apartheid" policy, by which non-Europeans will lose even the limited electoral rights guaranteed by Hertzog in 1936 is being used by opposition parties as political capital, but none except the Communists are prepared to come out squarely with a proposition for equal adult franchise.

Vicious Organisation

The Nationalist Press gives us a lead on the proposed line on Africans when describing the Durban riots. They are "great savage children" with "primitive devils" lurking in their hearts which drive them to this "tragic mischief" (Die Burger) while the Indians are unwanted aliens who had better go home before worse befall them. A vicious organisation—the South African Protection League—has been set up by Afrikaaners who want to capture the whole retail trade of S. Africa, to stir up anti-Indian feeling among the Africans, especially in the Transvaal. Lately the campaign has been intensified, and even now, when the flames of fury which caused the riots seem likely to die down, the S. A. P. K. is doing its best to fan them by imflammatory leaflets.

The Indians are, in fact, being used in parts of South Africa, exactly as the Jews were used by Hitler, to distract the attention of intended victims and draw upon themselves the full volume of violence and hatred provoked by the hopeless misery and frustration of their attackers.

The Indian traders are sometimes black marketeers, that they are individualists and charge as high prices as they can get, has no more relation to the meaning of Durban tragedy, than have the "Spiv" characteristics of certain young Jews to anti-Semitism.

Such things are merely useful to the human perverts whose racial theories propose a world of Herrenvolk and slaves, which latter may be liquidated if they resent the position assigned them. Responsible South Africans must take this warning.

"My considered opinion", said Senator Edgar Brooks, in a presidential address to the South African Institute of Race Relations in Cape Town on January 18th, "is that S. Africa as a whole and the causes which many of us have at heart, are in the deadliest peril they have ever faced and that we shall make a mistake if we let ourselves be soothed by a few kind words, here or there, into unawareness of this mortal danger. To me personally, the call is to fight this evil thing with all the strength at my disposal".

HOUNDS PASTURE

(Continued From Page 2)

mour of self-esteem was pierced badly; certainly it had buckled. He adjudged the young man as being little more now than a listless coward; he fully expected to hear from Magerison a whine of mercy—instead:

"And what charge do you intend to prefer against me when the police arrive, Thorrold?"

"Exactly the charge I first accused you on—blackmail, my dear Mr. Magerison; blackmail!"

The amazing Magerison took out a cigarette and lit it. He nodded his head, murmured "interesting—very," and fell to watching the smoke spinning above his head. Then, consideration ended, he flung back his head, smiled, and then laughed boisterously.

The astounded Master of Thorroldan and his servant looked on and listened, puzzled and not a little disconcerted. Then:

"You'd better both be making tracks," Magerison advised. "It won't take long for the bobbies to get here; go on....go and put your ta-ta's on and brush your hair nicely.... for we'll all go together—my dear Thorrold and my most estimable Igod! Won't we make a pleasant trinity at the Assizes, what?"

(To be continued).

Husband: "Every time I look at that new hat of yours I feel I want to laugh."

Wife: "Really! Then I'll leave it about when the bill arrives".

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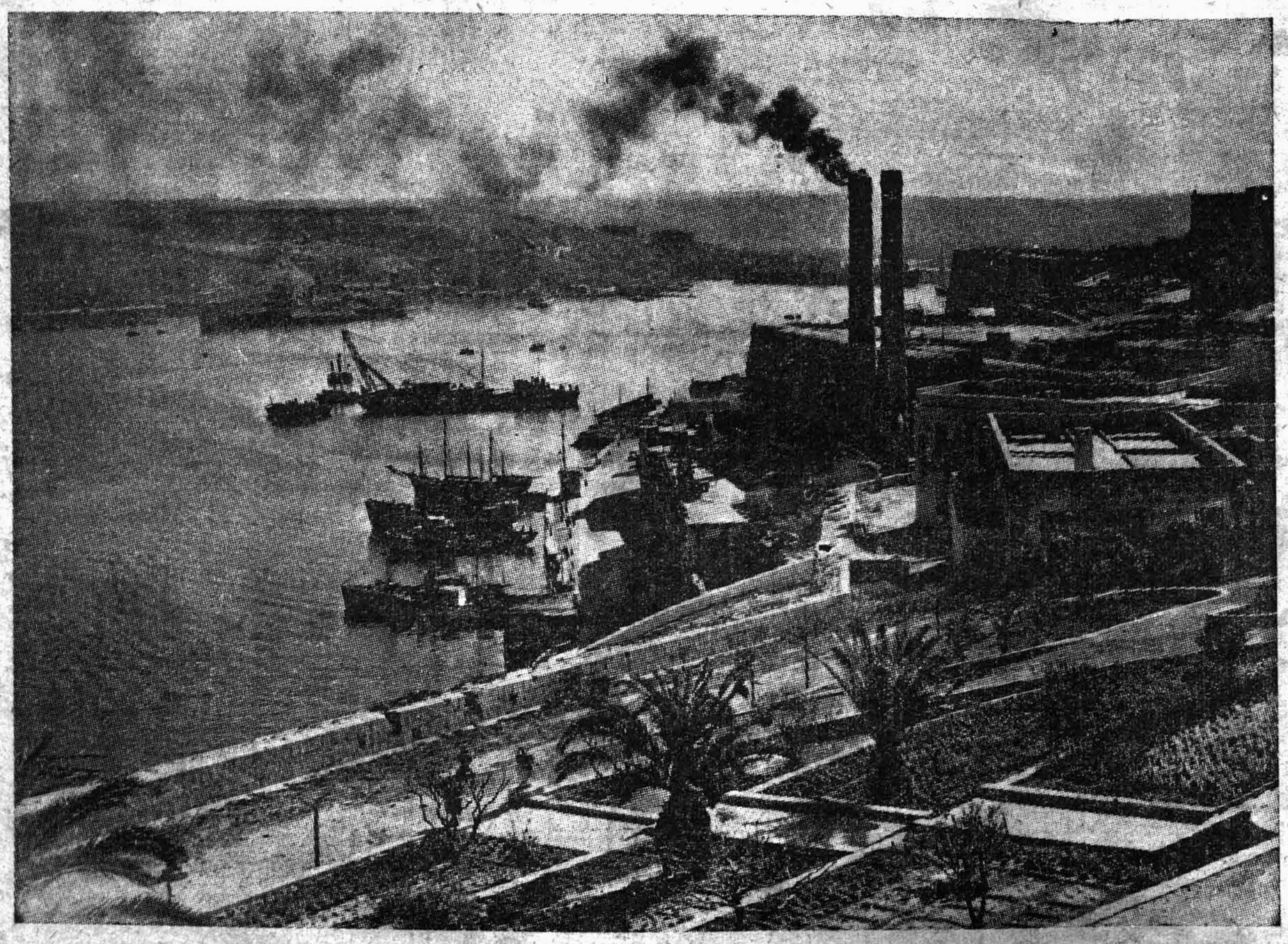
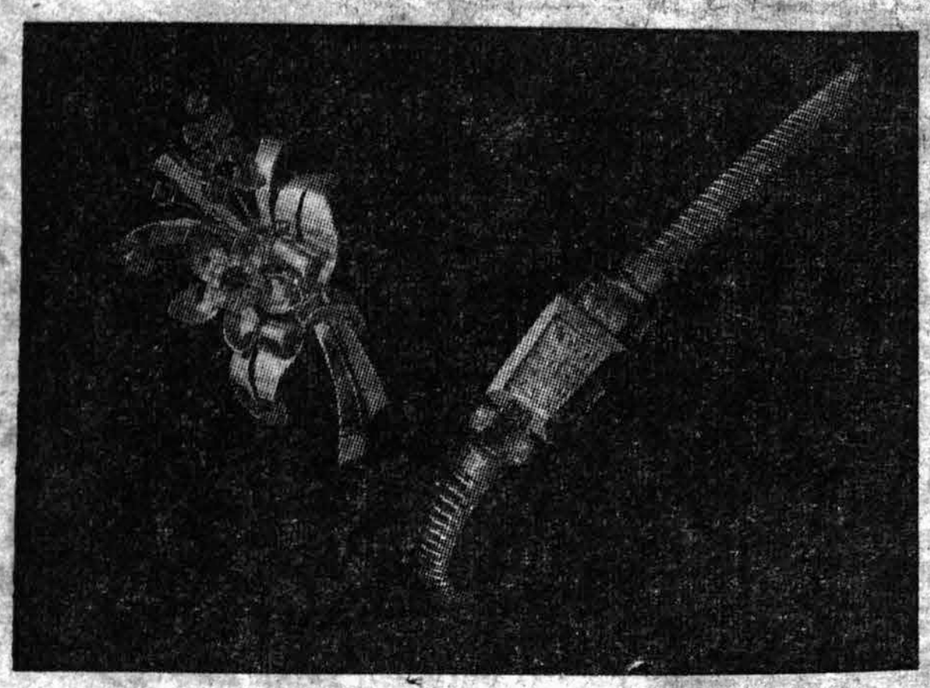
REGISTERED NO. B. 4665. BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY February 13, 1949

MALTA'S GRAND HARBOUR



MALTA, THE BRITISH NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS IN THE NEWS IN RECENT WEEKS SEQUEL TO PALESTINE CRISIS. PHOTO SHOWS THE PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HARBOUR



BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR TO BE HELD AT OLYMPIA IS ATTRACTING A LOT OF EXHIBITS OF GOLD, RUBY AND DIAMOND JEWELS. PICTURE SHOWS A FINE MODERN CLIP AND A FLEXIBLE WATCH BRACELET WITH RAISED ATTACHMENT.

TEA SERVICE AND TRAY BY ADIL BROS LTD. SHOWING EXQUISITE FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE NATIONAL HALL OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR AT OLYMPIA.

A SKILLED CRAFTSMAN PUTTING FINISHING TOUCHES TO A SECTION OF THE "GALLERY CRESTING" IN BUILDING THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN EXPERT CARVER AT WORK REPAIRING THE BOMB DAMAGE DONE TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, THE MOTHER CHURCH OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

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